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VOL. VIII NO. 243 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
9th October	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,982
30th "	"NALDERA"	16,825
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
6th "	"SYRIA"	6,683
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,480
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	8,937
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
15th Oct. ..	MALWA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
15th Oct. ..	DILWARA..	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
11th Oct. ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
7th " ..	Bandra ..	Karachi & P Gulf
8th " ..	Taroba ..	East and South African
9th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Talan Maru	Y. Kawashima.	3138	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct,	7th Nov
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	28th Oct	1st Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	25th Sept.	4th Oct.
Suzan Maru	G. Ishikawa	25th Sept.	6th Oct.
Sado Maru	R. Yano	13th Oct.	20th Oct.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th Nov.	17th Nov.

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THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yen 20,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 8,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shangnai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriai Itacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yuno
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 10,00,0[illegible]/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,75,150/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,57,19,221/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/-
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 80 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

C. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,350,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Funds £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the followi terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up t Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Depcsits are received for twelv months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.

J. E. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

N BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on th following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivo or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on appli cation at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,730,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE Business transacted.

J. IHARA,
Manager.
88, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of in terest which can be ascertained on applica tion.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CRE DITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved secu rity.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

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Agencies in all parts of India.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

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Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.

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Bills for Collection accepted.

Every description of Banking business undertaken.

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INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,60,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.

M. E. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,68,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
Z. Murshan Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allow at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascer tained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description trans acted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

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Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allow ed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum a daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 pro vided that the amount of half-yearly interes is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 234.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

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CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas.
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
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In Latest American Dramas, Comedies & Farces
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Every Evening at 6-30 p.m. A Story of Mystery and Crime

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Sun. Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

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SHE COMES !
SHE COMES !

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IT IS NOT A CROOK PLAY !

The bandit has reformed, and it is the efforts of police operatives, who have followed him over a goodly portion of the continent and who meet up with him just as he has found redemption in the love of a splendid woman, to place him in prison that forms the basis of the engrossing story.

There is nothing of the vicious in the character of Captain Swift, and no scenes are shown on the screen showing him in this light.

A STORY THAT WILL GLADDEN YOUR HEART AND SET YOU A-THINKING !

A Comedy in the Programme.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
To-Night : 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)

SECOND WEEK
of Universal's New whirlwind Serial,

THE MOONRIDERS

featuring the celebrated Cowpuncher King ART ACORD and the most beautiful woman in America MILDRED MOORE.

It is never too late to begin even NOW !

Six Fresh Parts 6000 feet, this week of nerve—tingling Thrills, Mystery, Dare—devile, fast action, and Suspense, intermingled with the sweetest under—current of LOVE.

Under the master hand of the director, with the breathless daring of Cowboy Acord and the appeal of winsome Mildred Moore, the leading woman, "Moonriders" whirls the spectator through eighteen episodes of torrential strength. It will make every audience one hundred percent serial fans.

Another 2-Reel "Tempest" Drama, featuring MARIE WALCAMP, In the Programme.

To-night : 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
TWO THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

"The man of might"
and
"The Scarlet Runner"

Each Episode a complete story

"SHOOT ON SIGHT"

A Pollard Comedy.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the Last concluding Instalment (6 parts—6000 feet) of their successful and popular serial

"Lightning Bryce"

You have followed—Week after Week—the thrilling adventures and hair-raising escapades of the indomitable, indefatiguable, dauntless pair—Kate Arnold and Lightning Bryce; you will certainly now make a point of seeing the

LAST 3 EPISODES

wherein Bryce rounds up the chief of the outlaws and gets possession of the priceless treasure, endowed to him and his sweetheart by the Indian tribe.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily : 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, GIRGAUM.
PRESENT THIS WEEK
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the soul-stirring Serial

THE GREAT GAMBLE

A serial electric in DYNAMIC force and high voltage climaxes.

THIS WEEK episodes 10-11-12 together with a side-splitting Loko comedy.

Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30p.m.

COMING ATTRACTIONS
On Monday 11th Oct. 1920.
A Benefit show to the Staff
at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
When the Famous Kohinoor Master piece

SHREE KRISHNA SUDAMA

will be screened.
From 23rd Oct. 1920.
Another Gorgeous Indian Master Picture

KANSA VADHA

produced by

THE HINDUSTHAN FILM Co.

KEEP YOUR HAIR WELL.

Make your Hair Glossy, Silky and Luxuriant. Keep your scalp in fine condition healty and thoroughly invigorated by using

KAMINIA OIL

(*REGISTERED.*)

Best of all scalp tonics and Hair restorers, when buying see that you get Kaminia Oil and noting else

Price 1 Bottle Re. 1, V. P. P. As 6 Extra
„ 3 Bottles Rs. 2-10, V.P.P. „ 14 Extra
Sole Agents :—
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

FRESH STOCK

Received of. Primus and Optens Stoves, Dr. Mallick Patent Io-Mic Cook, criterion and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves Electric Stoves and Irons.

D.D. Deshvatti & Co
275, Hornby Road,

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you If so, try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife. Absolutely safe. Per bottle Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson & Taylor, Esplanade Road For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (P. 11) SAMTA, BENGAL.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.—The best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars ly to THE MANAGER, Clare Road Bakery Byculla Station Road.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 231, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolment for vacation classes, to be continued throughout October vacation is proceeding 80, Esplanade Road. 5272

MISCELLANEOUS

MATHERAN—HOPE HALL HOTEL RE-OPENS 8th October. 5376

GRANT ROAD TERMINAL SCHEME.—Owner of large property on main road between Santa Cruz and Villa Parla would like to hear from people desirous of founding a colony in the suburbs to Box No. 1199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5338

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COPYING CLERK WANTED for Share Dept. Good handwriting essential. Apply Box No. 1219 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5425

WANTED—A B.E., Office experience not necessary. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1221. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5429

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced WEAVING MASTER for Ahmedabad Mills. Apply with testimoniais to Box 1210. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5389

WANTED—Experienced HINDU CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Typist preferred. Apply in own handwriting to RATILAL H. PATEL, Santa Cruz, B. B. & C. I. Ry. 5823

PHOTOGRAPHY WANTED—Experienced RETOUCHER, also experienced BROMIDE PRINTER. Apply D. NUSSERWANJ PHOTOGRAPHER, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 5375

WANTED.—GODOWN KEEPER for Import Firm to keep case stocks. Must have experience and be able to offer Rs. 2,000 deposit. Apply in own handwriting stating age qualifications salary required etc., to Box No. 1217, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5422

WANTED by European Firm, smart young men (Not Parsees) for General Office Work and to train for Salesmen. Preference will be given to men with some knowledge of Office routine, invoicing, typing etc. Apply in own handwriting, (typewritten applications will not be considered). Stating Age, experience if any, and salary required to Box No. 1216 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5421

SMART JETTY CLERK WANTED. Only men capable of making out all decuments in connection with Importing and Exporting Goods and arranging for their Carting need apply in own handwriting Stating age, Experience, Salary required to Box No 1218, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5423

SITUATION WANTED

AN experienced SURGEON of known Reputation will like to accompany : rich invalid to America for treatment. Correspondence for terms invited. Apply Box No. 1194, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5318

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED able to finance the running lucrative business with Rs. 50,000. Apply Box No. 1156, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST PARTNER in a going lucrative concern. For particulars apply to Box No. 1220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5428

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES—One large and three smaller rooms, for immediate or future occupation, somewhere in the Fort. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE, No. 80, Esplanade Road. 5338

WANTED.—Energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal Commission or Salary, or both, against guaranteed business, to secure Life and Marriage Insurance Policies. Premiums Rs. 2 and 1 per mensem for 1st and 2nd classes respectively. Rules and forms free on application to: M. HANSLUX, Esq., President. The Venus Provident Society, Fort, Bombay. 3

WANTED—SOLE AGENT for Bombay, Baroda, Kathiawar States, C. P. and Berar to sell shares of the Company, to secure advertisers and subscribers for the Directories and to procure biographies and photos for "Who is Who." Salary Rs. 800 consolidated inclusive of travelling and all other expenses and contingencies. Must give guaranteed business. None need apply who cannot at once invest Rs. 2,000 in shares of the Company. Apply immediately to—MANAGING DIRECTOR, the Encyclopaedic Directory Company Ltd., Allahabad. 5438

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Surplus Dyes and Chemicals at The E. D. Sassoon Turkey Red Dye Works, Mahim. Apply to Agents for further particulars. 5373

FOR SALE—1 ton FORD LORRIES with strong wooden body iron clamped and raced. Only slightly used. Apply Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5349

FOR SALE—"CALCATT" CAR, two seater, in best condition, fitted with two stephneys, Lucas Horns, Oil and Electric Side Lamps. Petrol cunsumption, 25 miles a gallon, Apply Mr. CHAMPAKLAL, opp. Charni Road Station. 5400

FOR SALE—A beautiful OVERLAND CAR, 75 B, Model, lately overhauled, painted new hood and complete working Rs. 3,000 or near offer invited. Apply to Box No. 1209, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5386

FOR SALE—Three DRAWING FRAMES:—Three heads of 5 deliveries each. Three Slubbing Frames, 60 Spindles each. Four Roving Frames 154 Spindles each. All in working order. Dobson & Barlow's Make. Apply to:—The CITY of AHMEDABAD SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD., Ahmedabad. 5437

FOR SALE.—Roller FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, capacity 10 Sacks, complete without Engine and Boiler also one Steam driven Ether Ice making plant capacity 2 tons. For particulars apply to THE SWADESHI COTTON & FLOUR MILLS, LTD., Indore. 5364

FOR SALE—Offers are invited for sale of Colours, such as Congo Red Cone, Benzo Purpurin, Delta Direct, Black, etc. A very large stock now available. Please quote your buying prices and the quantity required. Samples will be forwarded. Apply Box No. 1208, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5385

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujerati. "Social Diseases, Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Mr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting surgeon Specialist. The Genito-urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital Corner Grant Road Bombay 450 pages, 34 illustration. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V. P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-4. (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4209

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at 25 per cent. discount from the list price of Rs. 200 or Rs. 150 nett. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy a machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5286

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—For Parsie families well lighted and ventilated Blocks and motor garages in Forger Street, Forger Terrace. Apply personally BHAGOOBHAI GAVRISHANKER and DAROOVALLA. 5382

TO LET from November, newly built up-to-date large, airy and commodious Blocks, Rooms and Shops, with or without godowns, with Electric Lights, on Sleater Road, with Train, Tram and Post conveniences in the vicinity. For particulars please apply to:—A. PARIKH & CO., 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5396

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman, and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as it charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June. 1920. 1003

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 25th of October, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1920.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the Nomination of a Director.
4. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligiblle for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 31st October, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th September, 1920. 5284

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

WANTED for the Uganda Railway Administration (East Africa Protectorate), one INDIAN DRAUGHTSMAN for the Locomotive Department. Should have experience in Locomotive and Carriage and Waggon Work and if possible some experience in the preparation of specifications and estimates of costs. Salary Rs. 200 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 300 per month Period of engagement is three years under an agreement with free 2nd class passage to and from Africa. Further particulars can be obtained on application in writing only to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India, East African
Protectorates & Uganda Railway.
Nicol Road, BOMBAY.

5430

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY 6½ DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 6 per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6½ per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent margin.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th September, 1920. 5019

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED TO supply:—

(1) 12,500 Rectangular Metre Gauge wooden sleepers of Sal, Deodar or Jodka Teak size 6ft. by 8in. by 4½in. (2) 220 Bridge Teak sleepers size 6ft. by 8in. by 6in. of Jodka, Burmah or Malabar Teak.

Name of Railway station for inspection and delivery should be given.

Tenders in sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Rectangular sleepers and Bridge Teak sleepers" should reach this Office on or before the 25th October current, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 as earnest money.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders nor to assign any reason for their acceptance or rejection.

R. PESTONJI.
for Engineer-in-Chief J. D. Ry. Cons.

Jamnagar, 5th Oct., 1920. 5410

WANTED.

SUITABLE literature, for Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau, in Roman, Urdu, Gurmukhi, Hindi, Gujrati, Marathi, Tamil etc. Publishers and Book sellers requested to send their list with special quotations to,

KHAN BAHADUR COLONEL SARDAR ASGHARALI,
Solan (Simla Hills).

5378

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Education Department of the Zanzibar Protectorate, an INDIAN TEACHER, qualified to teach English to 7th Standard, Geography, History and Arithmetic. Should have been trained as a Teacher and have had not less than 4 years' experience of teaching. Ability to take part in Games and to give instruction in physical drill also desired. Salary Rs. 190 p.m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 255 p.m. plus house allowance Rs. 30 p.m. if married or Rs. 20 p.m. if unmarried. Period of engagement is 3 years in the first instance with free second class passage. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, East African
Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay.

5404

NOTICE.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETY-THIRD FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 350 (Rupees Three hundred and fifty only) per share of the above Company, declared at the Forty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1920 at the Registered Office of the Company will be paid on and from THURSDAY, the 14th October, 1920, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders, whose names were standing on the Company's Register on the evening of the 22nd September, 1920.

Owing to the Postmen's strike, Dividend Warrants of the local shareholders have not been posted but will be issued to the Shareholders or their Agents at the Registered Office, on production of the share certificates.

Dividend Warrants of the mofussil shareholders alone will be posted to their registered addresses.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road Fort.
Bombay, 7th October, 1920. 5408

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.
THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND CLOSE ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1920.

The Agricultural Implements Company Limted.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Capital. . . . . Rs. 25,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 22,500 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH
AND
25,000 PROMOTERS' SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH.

The Promoters' Shares have been subscribed by the Promoters of the Company, namely, Messrs. The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., and The New Era Industries, Ltd., and will be paid up in cash.

Out of the net profits of the Company available for distribution, a dividend at the rate of 10% will be first paid to the holders of the Ordinary Shares and the surplus will be divided as to a moiety among the holders of the Ordinary Shares and as to the other moiety, among the holders of the Promoters' Shares. The Promoters' Shares will carry the right in a winding up to a moiety of the surplus assets of the Company available for distribution among the members thereof which shall remain after paying off the capital paid up on the Ordinary Shares.*

Of the above Ordinary Shares, 15,000 shares have been applied for by The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., and The New Era Industries, Ltd., and the remaining 7,500 shares are now offered for public subscription payable as follows:—

Rs. 10 per share on Application
Rs. 15 per share on Allotment

and the balance in such calls as the directors may make provided that no call shall exceed Rs. 25 or be payable at less than two months from the last call.

The right of voting at general meetings is one vote for every share, whether Ordinary or Promoters'.

*NOTE.—The words "on the ordinary shares" having appeared in clause 41A of the Articles of Association through inadvertence a special resolution will be shortly passed for deleting these words.

DIRECTORS:

THE HON'BLE SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT., C.B.E., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHER THAKERSEY, KT., Merchant, 12, Hummum Street, Bombay.
THE HON'BLE MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E. Merchant, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
THE HON'BLE MR. CHUNILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS MEHTA, Merchant, 111, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, ESQ., Merchant, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
JIVAJI DINSHAW GHANDY, ESQ., Solicitor, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
J. C. K. PETERSON, ESQ., C.I.E., Merchant, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
F. E. DINSHAW, ESQ., Solicitors, 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS:
THE NEW ERA INDUSTRIES, LIMITED, 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BANKERS:
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, Wallace Street, Bombay.
THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS:
MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. PAYNE & Co., 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
No. 6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed primarily with a view to manufacture agricultural implements of every description such as pickaxes (knodalies), powdahs, hammers, etc. Orders for the necessary plants have already been placed, and it is expected that the Factory will commence to work about the end of 1921.

The Company is one of the subsidiary companies to be established at Jamshedpur, and the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., who, as stated above, have a large interest in the share capital of the Company, have agreed to supply the Company with all its requirements of steel materials on favourable terms.

A suitable site, connected with a railway siding, has been secured from the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., who have also agreed to supply water and electric power at fair rates.

The demand in India on the part of various Public Works Departments, Municipalities Irrigation Departments, Railway, agriculturists, etc., for the tools and implements which the Company intend to manufacture is large, and the plant to be put up at present can only cope with a small percentage of such demand, and it is expected that the Company's Works will have to be greatly extended hereafter.

The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is 750 shares.

The folllowing agreement has been entered into, viz., an Agreement dated the 11th day of September, 1920, and expressed to be made between the Company, of the one part, and The New Era Industries, Ltd., of the other part, whereby the latter have been appointed Agents of the Company for a period of thirty years and thereafter until they resign or be removed from the Office by a special resolution of the Company, at a remuneration of Rs. 10,000 per annum payable by equal monthly instalments as an allowance, and a commission of 10 per cent on the annual net profits of the Company.

A formal agreement with the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., for the supply of steel materials has not yet been executed, but the correspondence relating to it can be inspected at the registered office of the Company.

The shares now offered for subscription have been underwritten for a commission at the rate of three per cent on the amount thereof, and such commission is payable by the Company.

The Articles of Association of the Company provide that the qualification of a director is to be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 and that the remuneration of every director is to be such sum not exceeding Rs. 45 as the directors may fix for each meeting attended by him. And, further, clause 110 of the Articles of Association is as under:—

110. If any director being willing shall be called upon to perform extra services, (which expression shall include work done by a director as a member of any committee formed by the directors or in relation to signing share certificates), or to make any special exertions in going or residing out of Bombay or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, the Company shall remunerate the director so doing either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the directors, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his or their share in the remuneration above provided.

The directors are interested as follows:—Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thakersey, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta and Mr. Narottam Morarjee are members of the New Era Industries, Ltd., which Company is to act as the Agents of the Company.

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and floating of the Company exclusive of the underwriting commission abovementioned, is Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above Agency Agreement and underwriting letter can be inspected at the registered office of the Company at any time during business hours.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to the Company together with a remittance of the amount payable on application.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on share allotted will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the registered office of the Company.

Dated, Bombay, the 29th September, 1920.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY by his constituted Attorney
F. E. Dinshaw.
VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.
CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE.
J. D. GHANDY.
JOHN C. K. PETERSON.
F. E. DINSHAW.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

The Agricultural Implements Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT (1913.)

To
The Directors of
THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Agents, Messrs. The New Era Industries, Limited, the sum of Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share in respect of Ordinary Shares of the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of Ordinary Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the 29th day of September 1920, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the shares alotted to me. I also agree to pay the further instalments due in respect of the said shares in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

It is understood that the Company may issue a certificate in respect of the above sharesat any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Description .....
Date .....
Usual Signature .....

The Agricultural Implements Company, Limited.

RECEIPT.

No.

Rs.

RECEIVED the.....day of.....1920
from..... Dated.....
the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share on.....Ordinary Shares in the abovenamed Company.

For THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS COMPANY, LIMITED
Agents.

(This receipt should be preserved to be exchanged for a Share Certificate.)

The Agricultural Implements Company, Limited.

REFERENCE No..... Rs.....
Class.....

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. P. VICTOR & CO., Camera House have REMOVED into the premises of Messrs. PHILLIPS & CO., Petit Institute Building, 314, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS in the CONSTRUCTION of STORM-WATER DRAINS on the East of the B. B & C. I. Railway lines from water-course No. 49 to a distance of 1,835 feet southwards, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 20th day of October, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 9th October, 1920
5433

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January, 1921, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, on Saturday, the 6th November, 1920.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money, without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

Copies of the tender forms with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store-keeper,
Junagad State Railway.

Junagad, 1st October, 1920.
5434

FOR SALE.

1. Two English GARNER LORRIES, 4½ ton each with passenger body or platform, fitted with new Engine in perfect running order open to trial. New tyres on back, front ones in very good condition. Price Rs. 10,000 each or near offers.
2. One OVERLAND TRUCK—just overhauled. Chain driven capacity 1 ton passenger or platform body. Solid tyres on back and pneumatic tyres on front. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offers.
3. One OVERLAND CAR, 33 model, in very good condition and in good working order, open to trial. Price Rs. 3,000 or near offers.

Please apply to HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar, up to 20th October, 1920, at the latest.
5426

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November, 1920, a first class STENOGRAPHER for the Resident Engineer, Back Bay Scheme. Apply stating qualifications and pay required to Mr. W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES, General Department, Secretariat.
5427

NOTICE.

THE ORIENTAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held on the 15th October, 1920, at 12 noon at the Registered Office of the Company.

The adjourned Statutory General Meeting of the shareholders will be held on the 15th October, 1920, at 1 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company.

The Confirmatory meeting of the special resolution passed in the last meeting will be held on the 15th October, 1920, at 2 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company.

For further particulars please refer to the circulated booklet.

By order of the Directors,
BANDO & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5432

NOTICE.

THE Acting Municipal Commissioner regrets to be compelled to inform the public that owing to the failure of the past monsoon, it will be necessary to reduce the daily supply of water to the City by about 6 million gallons per day compared with the amount supplied during the last year, i.e., it is estimated that the total supply will be 38 million gallons a day as against the average of 44 million gallons. Tansa Lake is full and will continue to supply some 32 million gallons a day. Tulsi and Vehar Lakes contain only ¼ and ½ of their normal amount of water and will together be able to supply no more than 6 million gallons a day until the next monsoon. It is unlikely that even if heavy rain now falls the position will improve very materially.

The utmost economy must therefore be exercised by all consumers of water. It will be impossible to water the roads in the City as often as would be desirable and it may be necessary to curtail the supply given to mills and industries. No water can be provided at present for large new industrial enterprizes. The public are invited to practise rigid economy in the use of water and in particular to avoid the waste that occurs through leaving taps running on the lower floors of many-storied buildings.

Managers of Hotels, Offices, Chawls, Clubs and other large buildings are requested to post public notices in all washing places, bathrooms etc., urging the necessity for economising water. Printed appeals to this effect in English, Marathi, and Gujarathi can be obtained free from the office of the Hydraulic Engineer. Those responsible for the up-keep of gardens and recreation grounds are warned that supplies of water cannot be made available for the maintenance of large areas of grass and that their supply will have to be further restricted if there is reason to believe that water is being used in large quantities for other than necessary purposes.

A special staff is being appointed to supervise distribution and prevent waste as far as possible.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
5442

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Bombay Gas Company, Ltd.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Concessions granted to Workmen.

HOURS OF WORK.

Works and District. 8 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. One hour tiffin, 12 to 1 P.M. Saturday, 8 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. No tiffin hour. Gas Fitters tiffin hour 1 to 2 P.M. Over-time paid for time worked before or after these hours. Only necessary work to be done on Sunday: day to end at 4 P.M. If more than one day is lost in the week Monday to Friday, Saturday will be counted as 5½ hours; if only one day is lost Saturday to 1-30 P.M. will count as a full day. Public Holidays to count as Sunday.

RETORT HOUSE.

I am quite prepared to discuss terms on which Stokers' hours can be reduced from 12 to 8.

PROVIDENT FUND AND GRATUITIES.

This is to be started for all permanent men those with more than 20 years service can remain on present pension rules with pension after 25 years or join new Provident Fund if they wish Gratuity of half month's pay will be paid on re-tirement or discharge (except for misconduct) for every year's service.

PREVILEGE LEAVE.

14 days leave with pay granted on completion of each full years service.

WAGES OF LAMPLIGHTERS.

I have now decided to increase wages from Rs. 22 to Rs. 26 per month with allowance Rs. 4 as before with extra pay for extra work as before.

I again ask you to send a Deputation to whom I will explain any point you wish to know.

If you do not accept there is nothing left but for me to engage new men to carry on the work of the Company.

A. R. BURCH,
General Manager & Engineer.

October 8, 1920.

???

The Central Bank of India's

Scheme to buy

Bombay Development Loan

To buy Bombay Loan for Rs. 500/:—

You have to pay **Rs. 25/-** (or more if you like) **with application.**

Rs. 75/- in next 12 months.

Balance in instalments of Rs. 100/- per year in such sums as may suit you.

RESULT

You **receive interest at 6% per annum** on all sums paid by you as part payments to the Loan instead of 4 % in Savings Bank a/cs.

90% of your part payment at your disposal when necessary.

Immediately you pay the full amount, you **earn 6½%** interest and **are owner of the Loan.**

Applications received to invest Rs. **100/-** to Rs. **5000/-** under this Scheme.

Is this not a **better and more profitable** investment than to allow your monies at 4% in Savings Bank account?

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED.

CIRCULAR.

PURSUANT to the resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 20th of September, 1920. Notice is hereby given to those shareholders who have not sent in their allotment money in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register to pay the same on or before the 11th of October, 1920, and in case of their non-payment within due date their shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By order of,
The Board of Directors,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.
Agents.

Dated, 21st September, 1920.
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 5398.

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Eastern Chemical Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, 13, Fenchurch Avenue, London, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1920, to receive the Director's Report and Balance Sheet, to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors and to transact ordinary business.

Shareholders are notified that the Bombay Register will be closed from the 10th day of October 1920 to the 19th day of October 1920 inclusive.

By order of the Board.
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.
5397.

PUBLIC NOTICE

WANTED.

WANTED for the Uganda Railway Administration (East Africa Protectorate), three YARD FOREMEN, able to read and write English and experienced in Shunting operations. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications plus allowances in accordance with the Regulations in force. Period of engagement is three years under an agreement with free passage to and from Africa. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India, East African
Protectorates & Uganda Railway,
Nicol Road, BOMBAY.
5431

NOTICE.

RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of Reliance Motor Works, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 44, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st October, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Auditors' Statement of Capital Account as at 4th October 1920.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
KAPADIA & Co.
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 8th October, 1920. 5435

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified MANAGER for the Balaghat Distt. Bank. Apply stating qualifications, experience, age, present salary and terms with copies of testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, Provident fund and service governed by Civil Service Regulation.

S. B. KHADILKAR,
Hony. Secretary.
Distt. Bank, Balaghat.
5379

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP substisting between Mr. LALBHAI TRICUMLAL, (trading in the name of Messrs. Becherdas Manchandi, Laxminarayan Vishwanath Chhotalal Anandi Chavan, and Nandlal Harjiwan Ganatra who carried on business in the name and style of "THE BOMBAY COAL TRADING CO.," has been dissolved as from the 1st of June, 1920 and that the same is being continued merely for the purpose of beneficially winding it up.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1920.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Lalbhai Tricumlal
5355

NOTICE.

Offers are invited on behalf of the owners for the purchase of very valuable immoveable properties situate in the following localities:—

(1) A property at Parsi Bazar Street (South End) situate in good business locality and consisting of freehold land admeasuring about 408 square yards with a building thereon with a ground floor and four upper storeys.
(2) Property at Bazar Gate Street near the Tower Clock consisting of a piece of freehold land admeasuring about 29 square yards with a building thereon with a ground floor and two upper storeys.
(3) Vacant freehold land at Mahim approachable by a passage off Lady Jamsetji Road, near the Motlabai Wadia's Charitable Dispensary, admeasuring about 4,600 square yards.

For particulars of the properties application may be made to the undersigned, Attorneys for the owners at their office, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, who will also receive the offers on behalf of the owners. Offers will be received till the end of October 1920.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1920.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
Attorneys for the owners
5207

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HOOSEIN JOOMA, of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 146, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST:—All that Piece or parcel of land or ground called Marichee Khan, situate on the North side of the Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor in the Taluka Salsette, District, Thana, and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, containing by admeasurement 12275 square yards or thereabouts, bearing part of Survey No. 237, part Sub No. 3, and Entry No. 2112, and bounded on the East by the land belonging to Hajee Suleman Jooma, on the West by land of Bahajee Parseeji, on the North by the Salt Batty ground, on the South by the Public Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Arduchee Khan, situate at Chimboor on the North side of the Road leading from Sion to Chimboor in the Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, containing by admeasurement 2026 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 237 Sub No. 1 and entry No. 21107 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Babajee Parsoojee, on or towards the South by the Public Road leading from Sion to Chimboor, on or towards the North and West by the Salt Batty Ground and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Vendor.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5441

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHERIFFBHAI THAVER, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property which the said Sheriffbhai Thaver has agreed to purchase from one Fazalbhoy Ludha; All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at ther office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed situate at Mazgaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, forming part of the land bearing Collector's Old No. 455, New No. 410 New Survey No. 3682, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4757, 4758 (1), 4758 (2a), 4758 (2b), 4758, (3) (3a), 4758 (4), 4759 (1), 4759 (2), (4a) Street Nos. 4, 5, 5AA, 5AAA, 5B, 5AB, 5C, 6, 6C, 6EE Mazgaon Road, including a moiety of a proposed passage running from West to East and abutting on the South which passage is to be 10 feet in breadth of which 5 feet to are be left from the property of the said Sheriffbhai Thaver, containing by admeasurement 4500 square yards or thereabouts (the exact area of which is to be ascertained on actual measurement) and bounded, on the North by the property of the Bombay Flour Mill South by the property of the said Sheriffbhai Thaver on or towards the East by the Mazgaon Road and on or towards the West of Government Ground.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1920.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5440

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JAMNABAI, widow of late Kalidas Meghji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

KASHIBAI, Widow of Damoderdas Jamnadas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Fofulwady, without the Fort the Executrix mentioned in the Will of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think, fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of October, 1920.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
5436

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE AND GENERAL STORES MERCHANTS.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 13th October 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewri.

A very large lot of Hardware and surplus stores consisting of:—

Granulated Cork and Cork Slabs, Rivets and Copper Rivets with washers of sizes, copper iron and ship Nails, brass grip plates, runners, cross bars, Stauffers lubricators and plugs, a large lot of fittings for Incandescent Lamps, coir cotton and Manilla rope about 13800 ft. canvas delivery hose, brass and cooper degchies, steel wire, rolls of copper and brass gauze wire, mamooties, paint, tin sheets, shovels, camel horn pins, cruppers, loading nets, ropes, fish bolts and nuts for 18 lbs. section rails, 150 bundles telephone wire, and similar other surplus stores.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone, No. 4527.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND DEALERS.
BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 PERSIAN CARPETS (GALICHA.)

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street Fort, by order of Sheth Jivanlal Keshevlal and on account and at the risk of Haji Mamad Husain Khanad Dushfuly.

62 Carpets Galichas of Persia, Baluchistan Brouch etc.

The above are on view.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th Oct., 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES AMERICAN WARP COPS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th day of October, 1920, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Harichand and Co. at their shop at Tamba Kanta near Pydhoni and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. P. P. Trivedi and Co. of Bruce Lane, Fort.

Ex. S. S. "Massilia."
H C 125—15, 171—15 cases American Warp Cops No. 40s lb. 3848.
Ex. S. S. "Warturm."
H S 425—172, 186—15 cases American Warp Cops No. 40s lb. 3781.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 CASES BRASS SHEATHINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 14th day of October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near Maruti Temple, Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Roopchand Chhaganlal:—

44 cases Brass Sheathings as under:—
2 cases of 12 oz.
11 cases of 14 oz.
6 cases of 16 oz.
25 cases of 21 oz.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 15th day of October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms, in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hunumum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, ice chest, rich glass, porcelain plated-ware, table cutlery, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, tempoys, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, sweet toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harichand's large size safes, D. C. current electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Bohemian glass electric gas chandeliers, bedroom chest of drawers, lady's writing tables, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, French safe, copper and aluminium utensils, "Maxwell" Motor Car, etc. etc.

The property of J. Clifford, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th October, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot (Howard and Bullough Mills), in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Chinchpokly, by order of the Assistant Controller, Textile Sales of the Indian Munition Board, a very great lot of Government Clothing consisting of blankets and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of auction.

Cash will be required at the time of the sale, and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 11th October, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 821.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

THE AUCTION SALE of 50 Crates Soda Water Bottles, 10 oz. (Japan make), arrived per s. s. "Tenshin Maru."

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, by the order of Messrs. D. J. Mistry and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Pallonji Hirji and Sons, the following:—

50 crates of one gross soda water bottles of 10 oz. (Japan make), arrived per s. s. "Tenshin Maru."

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. requires at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

WEARING APPARELS, BAGS, LEATHER-BOX SILVER MOUNTED GLASS TOILET BOTTLES, ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay, the administrator of the estate of late Mrs. Shakespeare (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One lot of silk and cotton wearing apparels, shirts, collars, shoes, shoes' trees pillows, silver mounted toilet glass bottles, walking sticks etc, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. requires at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th October, 1920.

MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 11th day of October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises under instruction from the owner Seth Narmadashanker Hurjiwan Joshi the following landed property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement (183) One hundred and eighty three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26, New No. 169, Old Survey No. 252, New Survey No. 199 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3842 and Street No. 170 and bounded as follows:—The is to say on or towards the East by the said Cavel Street, on or towards the West partly by the property of Esufally Tyebally, partly by the property of Haj Dawood Ismail and partly by the property of Hormasji Sorabji Dahiwalla, on or towards the North by the property of D. N. Sinkera and partly by the property of Hormasji Sorabji Dahiwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Maneckji Daruwalla and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand and Clubwalla, attorneys for the owner at their Office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th October 1920

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's

"QUEEN'S STATUE" BRAND

AGUE MIXTURE

Ague Specific for Dengue, remittent, intermittent, Jungle and other fevers of Malarial origin. Possesses Diaphoretic, and Tonic Actions and is free from bad after-effects. Price Re. One.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's other Specialities.

	Rs. a.p.		Rs. a.p.
Plague Mixture	1-10-0	Influenza Curative	1--0-0
Liver Cure for constipation, dyspepsia and all liver complaints	0-12-0	Cholera Mixture	0-10-0
"Non-staining" Ringworm Ointment and Lotion, each.	0- 6-0	Body Purifier: An ideal blood purifier and tonic, 4 Oz...	1--4--0
		Pile Ointment	0--8--0

Can be had of:—

KEMP & Co., ALEMBIC Coy., (Princess St.), and all Chemists.

OR, DIRECT FROM

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's Pharmacy Readymoney Building Apollo Pier, BOMBAY.

Contractors & Engineers,

You will find it to your advantage to address your enquiries for

All-English Engineering Stores—

to the largest stockists of these lines:—

Hatim Attari & Company,

Shipchandlers and Contractors

24: 26, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Phone 4412 — Teleg: "NAILS"

USEFUL TO THE MILLS, BLEACHING & DYEING FACTORIES, ETC.

The Standard Chemicals Co.

5, Dalal Street, (Share Bazar) Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 3844. Telegrams: "Particular."

Importers & Exporters.

Importers of Chemicals for Dyeing & Bleaching & Soap Making, Colours Sizing Materials, Mill & Gin Stores, etc. etc.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF—

CHEMICALS.	SIZING MATERIALS.	CHEMICALS.
Acid Acetic	Chloride of Calcium	Soda Ash 58 %
" Citric	" of Magnesium	" Bicromate
" Lactic	" of Zinc 98%	" Bicarb
" Oxalic	China Clay	" Bisulphite
" Phormic	Dextrine Yellow	" Caustic 98 %
" Tannic	" White	" " 72 %
" Tartaric	Epsom Salt	" " 76/7 %
Alum (Lumps)	Farina 1st quality	" Hydrosulphite
Ammonia Sal—	French Chalk Powder	" Silicate 140 & 175
" Liq—	Glauber Salt	" Stanate
Aniline Salt	Maize Starch Pearl	" Nitrite
" Oil	Rice Starch	Sodium Sulphide
Antimony Salt	Sago Flour	Sugar of Lead (Brown)
Beta Nepthol	Tapiaco Flour	" " (White)
Bleaching Powder	Wheat Starch	Sulphate of Allumina
Borax	Etc. Etc. Etc.	" of Copper
Chrome Alum		" of Iron
Glycerine pure	DYEING COLOURS.	" of Soda
Litharge Flake		" of Zinc
Marseilles Soap	Alizarine Red Paste	Soft Soap
Potash Bicromate	Congo Red	Tin Crystals
" Caustic	Hematine Crystals	Turkey Red Oil 50 %
" Chlorate	Logwood Extract	Washing Soda
" Permanganate	Magenta Crystals	Zinc Dust
" Prussiate	Mithyl Violet	Etc. Etc. Etc.
	Sulphur Black	
MILL STORES.	Victoria Blue B	MACHINERY PARTS.
	Etc. Etc. Etc.	

Stocks always ready for immediate delivery.

Orders are promptly executed at moderate prices.

Immediately write or wire.

THE STANDARD CHEMICALS CO.

Rai Sahib Dr. K. C. DAS'S

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APPLY TO:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY,

30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 7th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
" " Sales of East Indians	--
" " Imports	--
Mid. American Spot	18.87
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	52.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) — Oct.	28.61
— Jan.	21.74
— Mar.	21.38
New Orleans a.m. — Oct.	22 62
— Jan.	21.24

Liverpool, Oct. 8th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
" " Sales of East Indian	350
" " Imports	--
Mid. Americans Spot	19.49
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	51.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) — Oct.	21.35
— Jan.	2 .00
— Mar.	20 50
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	21.78
— Jan.	20.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Oct.	16.63
Nov.	16.00
Dec.	
Jan.	16.39
Feb.	
Mar.	16.27
April	
May	16.05
June	Mutilated.
July	--
Aug.	--
Sept.	--

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Oct. 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Oct.	16.54
Nov.	
Dec.	16.33
Jan.	16.22
Feb.	
Mar.	15.97
April	
May	15.70
June	
July	15.44
Aug.	--
Sept.	--

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES:

Liverpool, Oct. 7th.

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	16.77
Nov.	16.67
Dec.	16.54
Jan.	16.42
Feb.	16.28
March	16.16
April	16.01
May	15.88
June	15.74
July	15.60
Aug.	15.42
Sept.	15.24

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

Liverpool. Oct. 8th.

Months:	To-day's price.
Oct.	16.47
Nov.	16.27
Dec.	16.20
Jan.	16.11
Feb.	15.96
Mar.	15.82
April	15.70
May	15 59
June	15.45
July	15.31
Aug.	15.13
Sept.	14.95

Tone:—Quiet.
Manchester Market:—Slow.
Yarns:—Dull.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 7th

M.G. Bengal Good	7.75
" " Fully Good	8. 0
" " Fine	9.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	12.75
" " Fully Good	13.75
" " Fine	14.25
" Broach Good M.G.	14.50
" " "	14.85
" " "	15.35
" Scinde Good	7.57
" " Fully Good	8.32
" " Fine	8.82

Liverpool, Oct 8th.

M.G. Bengal Good	7.75
" " Fully Good	8.50
" " Fine	9.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	12.50
" " Fully Good	13 50
" " Fine	14.10
" Broach Good M.G.	14.10
" " " Fully Good	14.60
" " " Fine	15.1
" Broach Good	7.6
" " Fully Good	8.32
" " Fine	8.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 8th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	8,000
" Forwarded	43,000
" Imports	11,000
" Stock	911,000
Actual Weekly Sales	16,000
Water Twist	3/4
Printers Cloth	31

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Oct. 7th.

THE BANK OF ENGLND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Fortal Bullion	123,200,000	Inc.	108,000
Public Deposits	21,200,000	Inc.	5,100,000
Other do.	13,500,000	Inc.	23,000,000
Govt. Securities	63,800,000	Inc.	41,000,000
Other do.	9,400,000	Dec.	12,100,000
Notes and Gold	13,800,000	Dec.	300,000

The BANK RESERVE is 8% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	29,000
" Exports to Great Britain	--
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Oct.	20.85
" " Jan.	21.82
" " Mar.	21.47
Spot Cotton at New York	25.25
" Orleans	22.25
Future at New Orleans Oct.	22.80
" Jan.	21.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	3,80.60
Silver Commercial Bars	--
U. S. Mined Refined	85½
Do. Foreign	99½

New York, Oct 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
" Expots to Great Britain	--
" to Continent	--
Futures at New York Oct.	24.04
" " Jan.	21.33
" " Mar.	21.10
Tone:—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	25.25
" Orleans	25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	22.40
" Jan.	20.85
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	3,49.75
Silver Commercial Bars	--
U. S. Mined Refined	85½
Do. Foreign	99½

New York, Oct. 8th.

Rutures at New York Oct.	22 80
" " Jan.	21.68
" " Mar.	20.80

New York, Oct. 9th.

Futures at New York Oct.	22 40
" " Jan.	20 45
" " Mar	20.20

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Oct. 7th.

Scates 3%	53 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	--
" 3 months hence	Mutilated.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Mutilated.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117/3
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1/8½
Consols 2½%	45½
Rupee Paper 2½%	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	53
Government Securities 5 %	45
4x. On London at Paris France	52.43

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£8½
Hongkong Bank	£11½
National Bank	Ex Rights £39

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 7th.

Founding Loan 4% 1960/90	67½
Victory Bonds 4%	£74
War Loan 5% 1p29/47	£84 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 7th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Quoted	94
Australian—64lbs. Quoted	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Oct.-Nov.	£33½
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship Oct.-Nov.	£33½
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-N v.	£32
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Nearest closed firmer after weak about 20 about the lowest	£38½
Tone of Linseed:—	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Paid and buyers	£33½
Cottonseed, Bombay (scund delivered per ton) Oct.-Nov. sellers	£14½
Torra Rapeseed:—Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£34½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£94½
Copper Braziers	£102
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	35
Corrugated Sheets	£44

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C.&F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	66
Fine White Java, C.&F. Bombay Oct-Nov. sellers	66/6
Fine White Java, C.&F. Karachi Oct-Nov. Sellers	67
Tone:—Weak. Very nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	1/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Sellers Paid	1/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

For forward business for southerns no business was done in the Marwari Bazar. The nominal quotation was Rs. 418/20

At Colaba nothing was reported for southerns, and the rate was Rs. 417/18 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continues to be quiet and the inquiry is small and limited chiefly to high class cotton. Yesterday about 1,200 Bs. are reported to have changed hands. The total stock in Bombay including all hands is estimated at about 10,60,000 Bales against 7 lakhs last year.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc of the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th Oct. 1920

Cotton	1,910 Bales.
Wheat	3,266 Qwts.
Linseed	9,999 "
Rape, etc	1,217 "
Gingellyseed	2,965 "
Poppyseed	553 "
Groundnuts	525 "
Castorseed	1,522 "
Rice	2,407 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	8,846 "
Mowrasseed	430 "
Gram	283 "
Juwar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	356 "
Bajree	817 "
Coal	3,080 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9th 1920.

Market Rates:	
Bank Telegraphic	1 6 1/2
Bank Demand	1 6 9/16
Acceptance 8m/s	1 7 3/4
Fcs. Demand	390
American Dollars	376
Hongkong "	327½
Shanghai	371½
Japan	191½
Singapore	154

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Oct. 8th 1920.

	per lb:	Rs. a. p
Davia	No. 10	1 0 0
Sasuni	No. 10½	0 15 0
Carinthal	No. 12½	1 1 6
Sapuri	No. 6½	0 12 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 1 6
Do	No. 42/2	2 4 0
Do	No. 8/40	2 1 6

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations Oct. 9th 1920.

	per md:	Rs. a. p.
Brass	5/4	83 0 0
Do.	1/	83 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1/	83 0 0
Do.	1½	87 0 0
Do.	2	87 0 0

PPER RATES.

Oct. 9th 1920:

	per Md:	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	80 0 0
Do.	1	82 0 0
Do.	1½	82 0 0
Do.	1/2	82 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	2	83 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		85 0 0
Panchoks Jokat		81 0 0
Copper English-Bars		80 0 0
Brass-Bars		

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Barnet Bazar:

Bombay, Oct. 9th 1920. 6 p.m.

Ready:	Bazar Terms: Rs: a: p:	Bailt Delivery Rs: a: p:
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	88 0 0	0 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	88 0 0	0 0 0
" Karachi Bengle	88 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 12 0	14 6 0
" " Cawnpore	13 12 0	14 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 4 0	15 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 6 0	15 14 0
" Thin	17 0 0	17 12 0
Teelseed, White 66-15	100 0 0	20 8 0
Gajar 24-26	16 0 0	16 8 0
Gajar 26-30	15 0 0	15 8 0
Black		

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MADE EASY

since WICHITA Trucks have been on the market.

WICHITA

has proved itself under all conditions and usages to be absolutely RELIABLE.

The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Bombay Presidency, (excluding SIND.)

233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

TELE. 2880.

Poppyseed, White	--	--	--	16	4	0	17 4 0
Groundnuts	--	--	--	88	0	0	--
Mowrasseed	--	--	--	7	12	0	8 4 0
Barley	--	--	--	50	0	0	--
Castorseed	--	--	--	54	0	0	11 4 0
Cottonseeds	--	--	--	39	0	0	5 2 0
Forward.				Rs.	a.	p.	
Wheat May	--	--	--	3	12	6	
Linseed May	--	--	--	18	3	3	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

REPORT

Bar Gold ready, Rs. 27.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 115.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/6½.
D. D. on London, 1/6½.
3 M/st D. A., 1/7½.
D D. on Paris, Frc. 394.
3 M/st D. A., Frc. 426
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 195.
60 D/st D. P., Rs. 185.
American Cross rate, dol. 3.51
Paris Cross rate, Frc. 52.55.
London Silver spot D., 56-1/8.
London Silver forward D, 56.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 70.
4 per cent. Termianble Loan, 98.
3½ per cent. Paper, 57/4
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated. 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed stronger owing to speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,650, By. Cotton 1,070, By. Dyeing 2,985, Century 985, Cent. India 5,080, Colaba Land 2,660, Crescent 605, Currimbhoy 1,165, David 1,520, Finlay 1,980, Fazulbhoy 1,665, Ind. Bleaching 210, Ind. Malwa 560, Kasboorchand 1,820, Kohinoor 3,315, New Great 860, Pearls 1,090, Phoenix 950, Shapurji 382/8, Simplex 795, Swan 1,085, Swadeshi 4,630.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 815, By. Burma 690, By. Burma N. I. 217/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 18, By. Tramway 765, Bundi Cement 41/8, By. Steam 470, Ind Cement 370, Katni Ord 240, Katni Defd. 1,200, New India Ins. 5 pr., Shivrajpur 39/8, Tata Ord 132/8 xd., Tata Defd. 740, Tata Hydro 960 Tata Oil 362/8, Tata Bank 28/8. Scindia Steam 4/8 dis.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1920

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.804 Inche
Temperature of Air	84.7 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.0 "
Dew Point	78.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	3.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.5 "
Minimum do.	80.8 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S.WNW.
Movement of Wind	98 Miles
Fall of Rain	0 00 Inches
Total fall during month	0 33 "
Do. do. year	41.04 "
Additions Ifall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0.00 "

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. A. Oldham resigns from the Indian Civil Service. Mr. H. A. Crump resigns from Civil Service. Capt. Blandford, I. M. S. is temporary posted to Bengal. Major Murray, I.M.S. from Port Blair is permanently posted to the Punjab, Major Barker taking his place.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Watson Newhouse and Anderson join Bombay-Sind Connection Survey. Lt.-Col. Cowie is appointed as Deputy Chief Engineer, N.-W. Railway. Mr. F. R. B. August, District Traffic Superintendent, is placed under order of the Chief Engineer, Agra, Karachi Railway Survey.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major B. G. B. Hidd, Commandant, 125th Napiers Rifles has been promoted to Lt.-Col. Major C. H. L. Palk M.B. has been promoted to Lt.-Col. General Sir A. A. Pearson I.A., Lt. P. T. A. Spence, I. A., promoted to Lt.-Cols., and W. D. Daun, I. A., retires from the service. Service of Lt. R. S. Murphy I.A. is placed at the disposal of the U.P. Government. Lt. A. J. Coppard is placed in the unattached list, cashiered by the sentence of the general court martial.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Rear Admiral H. L. Mawbey succeeds Captain N. F. J. Wilson as the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 9th Oct. 1920.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 9th Oct. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
(Observatory)	--	--		67.85
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	--	--		76.38
Upland (Goh Vel. Hospital)	--	--		72.10
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	--	--		77.54

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Apollo Bunder Dock sill.

Day of week	Date	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill
	Oct.	h. m	ft. in	h. m	ft. in
Mon	11	m 10 34	17 8	m 4 28	1 2
Tues	12	m 11 10a	18 7	m 4 41a	1 5
Wed	13	m 11 1	18 8	m 5 4	1 7
Thu.	14	m 11 48a	18 10	m 5 16a	1 6
Fri.	15	m 0 24	18 8	m 5 44	1 3
Sat	16	m 0 21a	18 11	m 6 21	1 0
Sun	17	m 0 59	18 3	m 6 58	1 3
M		m 0 40	17 8	m 7 51a	1 6
		m 9 54	17 6	m 8 24a	1 7
		10 29a	18 1	4 5a	1 1

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY THE 9th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp: in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total. Jan 1st to date.	Rainfall. Usual: Year & etc.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bunder	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (8th)	94.6	77.6	91	0	0	—0.01
Jask	93.8	75.1	94	0	0	—0.08
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. ( )	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.8	71.5	52	--	3.39	—2.69
Rawalpindi	95.8	64.2	45	--	12.46	—9.54
Lahore	99.0	69.3	52	--	7.34	—7.51
Hissar	104.4	72.9	49	--	4.48	—4.70
Ambala	94.4	75.0	49	--	12.33	—11.44
Delhi	98.8	70.2	65	--	20.90	—2.39
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	101.4	72.8	39	--	20.91	—2.90
Mainpuri	103.0	69.2	52	--	20.11	—2.65
Jhansi	103.0	0	42	--	19.00	—14.96
Cawnpore	94.0	69.3	52	--	20.00	—12.76
Allahabad	95.4	72.0	63	--	33.01	—1.96
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	104.7	74.0	29	--	1.48	—0.72
Karachi	88.2	78.0	69	--	0.55	—5.54
Ajmer	101.0	67.0	22	--	40.46	+2.45
Jaipur	94.0	68.1	41	--	25.43	+7.14
Kotah	103.4	73.0	28	--	21.16	—3.49
Mount Abu	88.6	74.4	70	--	32.44	—13.46
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
Veri—						
Bhuj	1.7.0	76.3	61	--	10.46	—5.18
Dwarka	90.8	80.2	85	--	10.06	—5.60
Veraval	87.4	78.6	89	--	19 35	—1.94
Rajkot	105.1	74.4	74	--	19.99	—1.30
Bhavnagar Para	99.0	74.5	49	--	20.46	—1.31
Surat	93.2	76.5	73	--	27.14	—14.53
Ahmedabad	100.0	80.0	53	--	9.16	—9.31
Deesa	102.0	62 0	84	--	3.04	—5.92
Neemuch	100.4	71 0	56	--	17.50	+1.03
Indore	97.0	68.2	56	--	34.00	+4.79
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	91.8	65.3	58	--	30.74	—8.60
Saugor	95.1	0 0	31	--	24.71	—6.64
Hoshangabad	102.4	0 0	71	--	31 73	—1.50
Khandwa	102.0	66.0	62	--	12.84	—3.88
Akola	98.8	66.1	35	--	10.47	—10.81
Amraoti	100.7	68.3	54	--	8.71	—14.74
Nagpur	94.4	69.2	52	--	7.16	—15.43
Chanda	91.8	68.4	69	--	8.32	—12.07
Raipur	91.8	74.3	57	--	23.96	—10.27
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.6	79.4	78	--	39.73	—29.18
Ratnagiri	84.8	78.1	83	0.11	57.58	—28.53
Marmugoa	83.6	74.8	90	0.10	74.70	—12.27
Karwar	83.1	75.8	93	..	80.08	—31.78
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.8	68.8	69	--	9.18	—10.86
Ahmednagar	96.4	65.3	70	--	9.00	—9.79
Poona	91.4	69.9	80	--	21.70	—9.80
Sholapur	93.8	69.8	81	--	14.87	—11.04
Bijapur	90.1	71.1	76	--	13.48	—3.11
Belgaum	88.8	66.2	92	--	30.36	—3.88
Kolhapur	93.5	69.1	86	--	7.77	—10.14
Miraj	93.1	61.8	59	--	23.57	—13.93
Hyderabad	87.8	60.9	45	--	15.59	—9.86
MADRAS & (TELUGU)						
Bangalore	83.1	75.5	83	0.08	11115	+0.98
Calicut	84.0	70.1	94	1.62	13544	+30.10
Cochin	85 0	74.7	86	0.08	10575	+30.54
Colombo	85.1	74.1	95	0.34	37.47	+3.98
MADRAS & (TELUGU) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.8	76.2	88	0.07	21 33	—2.49
Bellary	86.2	69 5	75	..	14.98	—8.97
Cuddapha	88 4	72 9	79	0.03	15 45	—1.56
Madras	92.5	77 4	8	--	6 10	—11.53
Bangalore	81 6	66 9	88	..	18 37	—8.64
Coimbatore	89.0	73 0	87	--	6 00	—1.30
Ichinopoly	92 3	73 4	88	0.92	17 06	+4.31
Tuticorin	89.0	76.9	88	0.04	18 09	+2.28

POONA RACES.

LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.

SILVER SAINT WINS POONA CESARREWITCH.

POONA, Oct. 9.

Yesterday saw the last of the Poona Racing Season with the holding of the ninth extra meeting. As was to be expected an enormous crowd was present to see the last of a very successful season. So dense was the gathering that it was with difficulty one could move about especially in the vicinity of the totalizators. In spite of the alterations that have been done in the grand enclosure it is clear to any one that with the increasing popularity of racing in Western India the Poona race course enclosures are too small to hold the patrons of the sport. The inadequacy of space on the grand stand was painfully felt this season when people had to squeeze one another to secure a seat and when numbers including ladies had accommodate themselves as best they could to see the races. Yesterday, of course, was no exception to a crowded meeting and many felt the greatest possible discomfort. A new stand, commodious with more accommodation for non-members is imperative. The weather though warm was clear.

Proceedings began with the 1st Division of the October Plate in which 14 horses in the 3rd Division ran. Distance 6 furlongs. Firpo, Lively and Larry Quin, attracted most attention. There was also a run on Pine Box and Claim A. This race was won by Larry Quinn by the short margin of a head.

The 2nd Division of the same plate was won by Glass Rock beating the favourite Discussion, in a canter. Ragazzo, nicheto a rank outsider secured third place. It is to be hoped that a 4th Division will not be provided for horses like South Star. King's Head, Peach Melba, Adelaide and others of similar squib.

In the Deccan Plate of 1½ miles for country breds, Mr. Pine's bracket started favourite, though Tipster was also heavily backed, He ran unplaced. Mr. Pine's bracket won as was expected though Mountain Apple who was better fancied of the two was beaten for first place by his stable companion, Sugar Cane who next to Maiden Palm and Discarded is the best country bred of his class.

Rose Hill was the best handicapped horse in the Good Bye Plate which he won comfortably from Union Jack who cannot win a race with any weight above 8 stones.

From the manner he won the Optional Selling Plate of 6 furlongs on Saturday last when he carried 10-3 and covered the distance in 1-13 4/5, Vallance was selected as the best candidate in the Doncaster Plate of 5 furlongs yesterday. He beat Mist, his stable companion, comfortably. While Brioche and Crushed Glass two well fancied candidates secured places.

Quarterly was considered a good thing in the Poona Cearevitch of 2½ miles on account of her low weight and staying qualities. Those who argued that a steeple chaser like Silver Saint would run better in such a long race in spite of his weight, were not wrong. Plaxtol surprised many who did not know that he could stand the distance so well. Mometz and Decorum proved themselves to be of an inferior class as they are indeed. They were not treated leniently by the handicapper, considering their class and the distance of the race. Quarterly after running well throughout went wide perhaps due to a faulty judgment of the jockey.

Margaret Joyce accounted for the Londsdale Handicap which she won by a short head from the consistent Murmansk.

The Final Plate was annexed by Silver Streak, splendidly ridden by Orrell, who has proved himself a capable horseman. The unfortunate Andolis again failed to secure first honour and had to be contented again with third place. It was asking too much of a newly landed against a seasoned veterans.

All racegoers will be extremely sorry to learn that the famous Arab racehorse champion, Collingwood and the lilliputian champion, Durban have both gone wrong. It is to be hoped that they are not hopelessly broken down. It is extremely hard luck on the owner, Mr. R. H. Gahagan, who must be very sorry he leased these champions on racing terms. If both these valuable animal had been eased off after the Governor's Cup, as weather condition demanded, all would have been well. With the present Arab class the deterioration of such valuable animals can never be replaced. Collingwood was the champion champions and there is nothing to approach him at present. It is unfortunate that the new trainer Moosa should have had such bad luck in his first season's effort and his stable did none so well.

Details:—

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A S Fezi's LARRY QUIN, 7-5, Northmore .....
Mr Hasting's LIVELY, 7-3, Townsend .....
Rao Saheb Sangidas Jesiram's FIRPO, 10-2, Easton .....
Mr A J D'Souza's CLAIM A, 8-2, Orrell ...

Did not run:—Margaret Joyce, Whit Week

The race:—They got off well only Firpo and Moldavia were left, Lively was first to jump out with Claim A and Isbury Rose in attendance. At the 2nd furlong Larry Quin joined the leaders and in the straight Firpo came from the outside and challenged Larry Quin and Lively, a great race then ensued and after a tight finish Larry Quin won by a head, one length, one length.

Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 76; Places Rs. 21-8. Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 24.

Trainer:—M. Ryan.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlon

Mr Humble's DISCUSSION, 8-9, Townsend .....
Rao Saheb Sangidas Jesiram's RAGAZZO, 7-2, Stokes .....
Mr Bullion's MISS GLAD EYES, 7-4, Cracknell .....

Did not run:—Bell's Voyageuse, Winnie B.

The race:—From an indifferent start in which Discussion was badly left, Glass Rock was first to show out followed by Miss Glad Eyes and Ragazzo; this was the order throughout. Discussion joined the field, but could make no impression on Glass Rock who won in a canter by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 14 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 83; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 14.

Trainer:—H. Jamsetjee.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Pine's SUGAR CANE, 9-7, Ruiz .....
Mr Pine's MOUNTAIN APPLE, 7-10, Harrison .....
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE, 8-4, Trahan .....
Mr Heath's STEEL BLUE, 8-13, Brown ...

Did not run:—Delight.

The race:—They got off well together Mountain Apple led followed by Steel Blue and Maple, Sugar Cane being last. Kestrel II took command at the 4th furlong and led up to the 2nd post where he retired. Mountain Apple then took up the running with Maple close on his heels. The pair entered the straight abreast when Sugar Cane came from the outside, and after a strong finish won on the post by a head, head, 1 length.

Time:—2 mins. 12 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26; Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 23 and Rs. 19.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr M Goculdass' ROSE HILL, 7-8, Purtoosingh .....
H H Maharanee of Cooch Behar's UNION JACK, 8-5, Sleigh .....
Mr A S Fezi's NEVER MIND, 7-12, Townsend .....
Mr Dawoodbhoy Nensey's CESSATION, 9-1, Longhurst .....

Did not run:—Red Cross, Quantity, Kitchner, Anxious.

The race:—From a good start Nizam-ul-Mulk cracked the pace from Benares, Rose Hill and Never Mind, Union Jack lying behind the leaders. At the 2nd furlong Nizam-ul-Mulk gave up and Rose Hill and Union Jack were very prominent. They entered the straight together and after a great finish Rose Hill won by a head, neck, 1 length.

Time:—2 mins. 23 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 40.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Messrs Langley, Geddis and Crawford's VALLANCE, 9-6, Barnett .....
Mr Blessington's MIST, 7-8, Donnelly .....
Messrs J N D'Souza and Frank's BRIOCHE, 9-2, Orrell .....
Mr Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 8-10, McPherson .....

Did not run:—Like Magic, Murmansk, Parboire.

The race:—As soon as they were let off to a straggling start, Vallance jumped out followed by Mist and Brioche, Crushed Glass also prominent. This was the order throughout. Mist attempted a strong challenge, but Vallance stayed to win comfortably by 1 length, ½ lengths, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 1 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29-8; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 18.

Trainer:—J Crawfeed.

THE POONA CESAREWITCH.—Distance 2½ miles.

Mr M Goculdass' SILVER SAINT, 9-9, Herbert .....
Mr Kelso's PLAXTOL, 7-8, Lambert .....
Mr D Lindsay's HILARIOUS, 7-1, Bona ...
Mr J Firth's QUARTERLY, 7-4, Orrell ...

The race:—From a beautiful start Mametz Decorum, Quarterly and Veiled Certainty made the running. Silver Saint last. They past the stand in this order and they ran up to the mile post in the same order. At the 7 furlong post Decorum and Mametz began to show signs of distress. Plaxtol and Hilarious then moved up to the leaders. At the sixth furlong, Quarterly, Plaxtol, Hilarious and Silver Saint were the order. Silver Saint challenged in the straight and won from Plaxtol by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, ½ length.

Time:—4 mins. 9 1/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14-8; Places Rs. 37, Rs. 53 and Rs. 114-8.

Trainer J. Robinson.

THE LONDSDALE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr S N Mahomed's MARGARET JOYCE, 8-10, Townsend .....
Mr Diamond's MURMANSK, 9-6, Stokes ...
Mr J N D'Souza's ELPHENE, 6-12, Bona ...
Mr P C Dastoor's WHIT WEEK, 7-2, Purtoosingh .....

Did not run:—Viola, Discussion, Smoke Wreath, Look Ahead.

The race:—From a fair start Murmansk and Elphene jumped out followed by Margaret Joyce and Mexican Eagle; Margaret Joyce secured the rails and fought a ding-dong finish with Murmansk winning by a head, 3 lengths ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30-8; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 158-8.

Trainer:—M. Ryan.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SILVER STREAK, 8-13, Orrell .....
Mr Nassim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 8-6, Barnett .....
Mr Ali bin Talib's ANDOLIS, 8-9, Ruiz ...
Mr Heath's SHAHZADA, 8-13, Brown .....

Did not run:—Benares.

The race:—From a good start Balloon, Black Ivory and Karikata and Silver Streak were the order for the first three furlongs. Then Silver Streak assumed command and won in a canter by 2 lengths, ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 22 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 69-8; Places Rs. 28, Rs. 57 and Rs. 34.

Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh (Jnr.).

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

The Denniston Players began their season at the Excelsior Theatre last night with a performance of "She Walked in Her Sleep"—a three-act farce. A young girl in a New York Hotel is somnambulist with a habit of gliding into other peoples rooms and clinging to anyone she meets. Her clinging to a man, of course unconsciously, is a cause of trouble to two married couples and engenders the whole plot which is, as usual in American farces, rather thin, but, also as usual in American farces, the dialogue is most amusing and the acting good. The terror-stricken husbands and their angry wives appeared so lifelike that the audience lost sight of the wild extravagance of their proceedings for minutes together, and regarding them as an exciting piece of actual life. Miss Valentine Sidney as the most charming of mother-in-laws, Mr. W. D. Howard as a most obliging medical practitioner and Mr. John Arnold as the violent protector of a lovely daughter deserve special praise. But the honours of the evening went to Mr. W. Vaughan Morgan, who played the daily humorous William Bruce, and Miss Florence Chapman as Mamie, a hotel [illegible]. In Miss Chapman the Denniston Players possess a [illegible] and [illegible] The play was well received by a good audience.

WELFARE OF THE CATHOLICS

FA[illegible] BAZAAR

A Fancy Fete and Bazar organised by the Catholic community, was opened on Thursday last, at the St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

Among the stalls were the St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra beautifully done up with the specimens of embroidery, hand-painting and various other articles useful for a drawing-room and the Catholic Parish Stall where fancy needlework, glass-ware and other curios were exhibited and the Bohemian Diamond Palace which contained bead-bags and beads necklaces as also those of pearl, amber coral and crystal glass and diamond brooches which shone brilliantly and attracted a large crowd. Then further, is there is the St. Joseph's Home Stall which contains beautiful hand-painted cushions, centre pieces and bags all made by the little orphans with the help of the Sisters-in-charge and offered to the charitable public. The Sweets Stall, as also the Mazagon Parish Stall and St. Anne's Parish Stall were also well patronized Lampware and crockery were displayed nicely in the Alladin Dhanji Stall. On a stage being beautifully illuminated with electric lights and painted tastefully a variety enteratinment and concert were given by the organisers. The recitation of "The One-legged Goose" and the "Bluebells" by small girls were loudly applauded by the vast audience. Some charming Indian music accompanied by Dilruba, and tabla was given by young Parsi ladies.

Signor Scrinzi after dinner rendered three of Chopin's pieces in his entertaining fashion which is all his own.

It is hoped the fete will be patronised during the three days it lasts by the Catholics of Bombay in the interests of the sisters working all over the country for the deaf and the dumb and other institutions and the response to the appeal of Dr. Goodier made generously by them. The fete closed at a late hour.

To-day is the last day and none should miss to see these interesting things tastily arranged in these stalls which speak a lot for the great efforts made by the organisers to make the fete a success. The Most Revd. Dr. Goodier will have reason to feel proud at the success which has attended his appeal issued to the Catholic community not very long ago.

OLD PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT.

PROF. J. SIRCAR'S THEORY,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

Prof. Jadunath Sircar, M.A., P.R.S. Officiating Principal of the Ravenshaw College has just unearthed an old Persian manuscript from the National Library of Paris. It was written by a Mahomedan writer, about the year 1638. It throws new light on the history of Pratabgadilya, the last hero of Bengal. The popular conception of his history is that he was imprisoned by Raja Mansingha, the famous General of Akbar, and he died inside a cage. But the manuscript makes it quite clear that Pratapadilya lived and ruled long after the death of Mansingha. He was vanquished during the subedarship of Islam Khan, in the beginning of Jehangir's reign. Prof. Sircar by the way, believes in the cage story but that Raja Mansingha had nothing to do with it. The research was embodied in a paper which Prof. Sircar read out to a meeting of the Bangiya Sahitya Parisad at Cuttack.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MADRAS ELECTS C. VIJAYARAGHAV ACHARIAR.

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

At yesterday's meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. C. Vijiyaraghavachariar was elected by a large majority as the final choice of this Province for the Presidentship of the Nagpur Congress.

At the same meeting Messrs. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, S. Sayamurthi and others who had been requested to reconsider their resignations stated that while thanking the general body for their request they regretted that after further consideration they were unable to withdraw their resignations.

MR. KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar explained his position in the matter in a communication which he read to the meeting which was as follows:—While, Gentlemen, I am very thankful to the majority of the members who passed the resolutions at the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held held on the 18th September that I and other office-bearers of the Executive Committee should be requested to reconsider their resignation provided that they undertake to carry the instructions of the All-India Congress Committee re Special Congress resolution on Non-Cooperation and while I am fully in accord with the policy of Non-Cooperation at the present juncture and with some part of the programme passed by the National Congress at the instance of Mr. Gandhi, I feel however that the carrying out of the instructions of the All India Congress Committee on the Non-Cooperation resolution had first be done by those members who have full faith in the utility and practicability of the entire programme. I cannot also fail to take note of the fact that an appreciable number of those members of the Committee who are wholeheartedly in support of Mr. Gandhi's programme did not show by their votes at the meeting that they wished for the reconsideration of my resignation. I have therefore to request that my resignation be accepted.

It is understood that other members will issue similar statements and that as many as [illegible] members of the Committee who were present [illegible] have already resigned.

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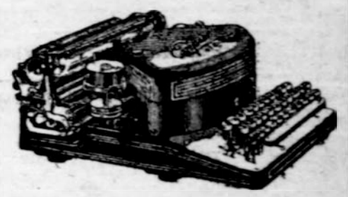

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Mr. Arthur F. Knudsen of America on "Psychology and Self-Analysis" in the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

P. & O. Karmala with the outward mails of Sept. 23 expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

LOPES—October 5th, 1920 at Byculla, Bombay, Miss Orinthia Lopes, sister of Mr. F. X. Lopes. Deeply mourned by her relatives and friends.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

The Deferred telegrams are suspended for the British West Indies and British Guiana except Jamaica.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS

Gentlemen ready to work in the different wards of Bombay to induce the electors not to vote in the forthcoming elections for the new councils are requested to see the undersigned daily from 7 to 8 p.m. at the Home Rule League Office, 735 Girgaon Road. Volunteers already working and others immediately ready to work should come at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 11th instant at the same place to receive further instructions. The work before us being enormous and the time very short to do it in, all enthusiastic workers are cordially invited to co-operate in this work of Non-Co-operation.—D. D. Sathaye.

KING GEORGE AND ANTI-TUBERECULOSIS LEAGUE

The annual general meeting of the League will be held at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street on Wednesday the 13th instant at 5-30 p.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Annual Report and audited Statement of Accounts for 1919.

2.—To elect the Executive Committee and the Joint Honorary Secretaries

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar will preside.

LADY LAKSHMIBAI CHANDAVARKAR HOME CLASSES.

The Hon. Secretary of the institution acknowledges receipt of donations, totallin Rs. 1,340-8-0 in compliance with its appeal for funds, some of the chief items of the donations are:—

Mrs Vatsadabai V Chandavarkar Rs 100; Mesdames Umabai M. Kulkarni Rs. 51; Kalyanibai M Murdeshwar Rs. 51, Lalitabai S. Kaikini Rs. 50, Rukmabai V Gulvadi (Bagalkot) Rs. 50 and Mr. Kundapur Anand Rao (Hubli) Rs. 50.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPATTRIATION SCEME

A Government of India Press communique says: dated Simla 13th September.

Intimation has been received from the Governor-General of South Africa that the question of the appointment of a Committee to advise the Repatriation Commissioner is engaging the attention of the Union Government. The Union Government have given assurance that all the officers concerned in the repatriation scheme were informed the outset that no compulsion or persuasion whatever should be used.

The first batch of Indians, 61 for Madras and 34 for Calcutta, left Durban for Bombay by the s.s. Karagola on the 2nd September, 1920.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th October, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal, the excess in the minimum being as much as 11 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Jhansi and Allahabad. The air is drier than usual in the west of the division. Day temperature is in moderate excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind, but is generally in moderate to large defect elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana, the maximum rising to 108 deg. F. at Jodhpur and Bikaner; night temperature has risen throughout and is above the average in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has risen generally, but is still in defect at several stations. Day temperature is above normal except at Surat and Veraval, the excess being considerable at some stations. Deesa reports a maximum of 109 deg. F., Bhuj and Ahmedabad 107 deg. F. Night temperature is above the average on and near the coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at most stations. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in the west of the division; Akola reports a maximum of 104 deg. F. Night temperature is in defect at Chanda and Hoshangabad, but is in excess at Sangor.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.11in. of rain and Mormugao 3.10in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad. Day temperature is above normal in the northern half of the division; night temperature is lower than usual in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has occurred locally in Malabar, the Konkan and the Carnatic, the heaviest fall being 1.62in. at Calicut. Fine clear weather, with high day temperature and low humidity, continues generally to the north of latitude 20 deg. N., the highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday being 109 deg. F. at Deesa.

Forecast.—Local rainfall is likely to continue in Malabar, the south Konkan and east Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th October, 1920.

The disturbance in the Bay has developed into a storm, its centre being about a hundred and fifty miles off the Cuddam coast. The storm may move in a northerly direction and across the coast during the day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are: Akyab two inches; Silchar one; Sibsagar, Cox's Bazar one and a half; Narayanganj three; Sangor Island, False Point two; Chitaldrug one; Nellore, Coconada one and a half; Vizagapatam three; Calingapatam and Gopalpur two.

"BOYCOTT COURTS COMPLETELY."

"ORGANISE PUNCHAYATS."

PANDIT M. NEHRU'S APPEAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued an appeal to the members of the Legal profession pointing out the evils of litigation and high fees and asking them to organise Panchayats and to divert to them a ceaseless stream of litigation which flows into the courts. He says: "To those who believe in Non-Cooperation, and whose number is legion, I say, take your courage in both hands and boycott Courts completely, regardless of any loss or inconvenience you may have to suffer. The Punditji hopes, within the next few days to submit, for the approval of the legal world, a scheme for the organisation of Panchayats and the disposal of business before them.'

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND ITS WORK.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—After 34 years of existence, the Indian Congress lacks solid foundation, organisation and practical work.

The non-English knowing population knows not of its existence. The delegates themselves openly state that they are not bound by the resolutions passed by it.

CONSTRUCT THE CONGRESS ON THE FOLLOWING BASIS

1. Every Taluka should have a Secretary and he should collect subscriptions from every village, issue receipts and maintain a Register. He should work under the directions of the District Secretary who in his turn will obey the Provincial Secretary. The subscriptions must be remitted to the Provincial Secretary for deposit in a Bank.

2. The District Secretary should publish pamphlets in vernacular describing the objects of the Congress, what it did during the past year and its programme for the future.

3. The District and Taluka Secretaries should convene meetings at least once in a month or two and discuss the public grievance relating to every matter such as bad Roads, insanitation and any other unjust act of any of the courts or public or private bodies Commercial matters, etc. and send in the reports to the District Secretary who in turn will submit it to the Provincial Secretary after obtaining the concurrence of the District committee. The District Committee should itself possess authority to address any public body, such as a Municipality or in cases relating to courts, etc., it should send communition to the press and if the grievances not set right, such matter should be sent up to the Provincial Committee for inclusion in the Agenda of the next years Congress.

5. The District Committee should maintain Registers of Subscribers in the town itself and should include all labourers artisans, shop keepers in fact each and every person living within the boundary of the Municipal area.

6. The Secretaries in the Talukas and Towns should be paid and offices provided for them.

7. The Provincial Committee should affiliate the Railway Employees and other unions to the Congress and the Leading Men of the Provincial Committee should always be assisting the unions. I believe this has already been done in Madras, Bombay and other Presidencies lay behind.

8. The congress should sit in Sessions for not less than a week. The hurried manner in which matters are dealt with at present is quite unconvincing. Every Province should express its own grievances (very important ones of course) in the open congress enlist the sympathy of the whole nation and pass resolutions for redressing them.

9. The Labour and Railway unions should also send delegates to the Congress and their grievances should also be openly discussed and redress sought for.

10 (a). The Congress mus undertake the establishment of National Schools and Colleges as well as Industrial Schools in all the Presidencies and the amounts collected from each province should be utilised for that Province.

11. It should publish all its proceedings in the several vernaculars for the information of the non-English knowing population.

12. If all this were done, would the Government treat the Resolutions of the congress as mere printed matter, fit for the Waste Paper Basket. The fear of the cessation of work of all descriptions all over the country will in itself produce fruits that a dozen deputations to England cannot. Would the public now realise where the strength lies, Is not the Labour Party in England commanding. Sentiments of non-coperation promulgated by Mahatma Gandhi is full of thistles. If foreign goods are boycotted, half our activities would come to a standstill. We depend upon Foreign Countries even for iron screws, until we have built up industries capable of producing articles now imported from abroad, boycotting will have no meaning. The congress should persuade mercantile population to build up industries. It should have a commercial branch of its own and this branch must be in touch with commercial concerns in India and abroad.

We cannot entirely depend upon the Labour Party in England to support India's cause for ever for the simple reason that when their Capitalists open the Labourers eyes as to how India will shut off foreign goods when once in power the country will hesitate to support our cause. This is bound to happen sooner or later. Salvation lies in our own hands. None can guide us to walk for ever if we ourselves cannot walk.—Yours, etc.

"A RAILWAY MAN."

SWARAJ SABHA.

A TALK WITH MR. GANDHI.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read your report of the meeting of the All-India Home Rule League that was held on Sunday, the 3rd instant in the Morarji Market Hall to consider the changes proposed to be made in the constitution of that body. I have also read your two leaders. As regards the report I wish it were fuller. I wish it had mentioned my preliminary question as regards the provision of a quoram and the summary way in which it was disposed of by what Gandhiji himself confessed to be "unsatisfactory answers." I also wish it had mentioned the arbitrary way in which Mr. Jinnah's contention that according to the available constitution of the League the changes proposed should have received the support of the three-fourths of the Central Committee before it could be considered by the general body was dealt with. I also wish it had stated at length the conversation that took place between Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah when after the division was declared Mr. Jinnah appealed to Gandhiji to consider on both moral and legal grounds whether he would carry out the changes in the constitution even when the majority was not adequate, Gandhiji answering that even such an important matter as a change of the constitution could be carried even though there be a bare majority of only one. I am not unconscious of the limitations of space and of the pressure of more important matter: my object in wishing that the report were fuller is to show that Gandhiji's conduct as chairman was "incorrect and arbitrary." I say this with pain, but I feel called upon to say it for the sake of truth and justice. At a time when we are trying as a nation to secure a democratic form of Government it is highly necessary that the democratic procedure be scrupulously observed and that no single person, howsoever great, should be allowed to overrule constitutions. I should have enlarged upon the subject, had I not to write in this letter about matters more vital and substantial than technical and formal correctness of procedure, highly necessary though it be for the success of democracy.

As regards your two leaders, I am glad to say that they do great credit not only to your sense of fairness and independence, not only to your insight into and grasp of the present political situation but also to your broad-minded patriotism and all-embracing nationalism. In my humble opinion what the situation needs most is that all the sections of our countrymen should combine together not only for the purposes of opposing the aggressiveness of the arrogant alien bureaucracy and for enforcing the national will but also for the more important work of preparing the nation for the heavy responsibilities of self-government. You are, therefore, quite right in emphasising the need for unity. I fear, however, that the obdurate, uncompromising and indifferent attitude of Gandhiji more even than his perilous experiments will gradually compel those who differ from him to stand aloof. His attitude and conduct will, I am afraid, make it impossible for independent and self-respecting patriots to co-operate with him. I only wish that before he succeeds in paralysing the bureaucracy he may not unwittingly paralyse independent and truly democratic public life in the country. Though inclined by temperament and understanding to look to the brighter side of things and though having an unshakable faith in the future of our motherland, I cannot blind myself to the stern realities of our situation. More even than technical and formal correctness of democratic procedure is required the truly democratic spirit that magnanimously tolerates differences and makes it possible for all liberty-loving citizens to co-operate with each other on terms of self-respect. We certainly require organisation and discipline, but we shall be paying too high a price for them if independence of thought and action must be sacrificed.

I may say in all humility that inspired by the same spirit as yours and moved almost by the same considerations I in the course of my speech at the meeting had appealed to Messrs. Jinnah and Jaykar not to attribute motives to the proposers of the change and not to suspect them unnecessarily of using a subterfuge and a cloak to disguise their real intentions. I had emphasised the fact that if "continuance of the British connection" and "the use of constitutional means" were the prominent characteristics of the Home Rule movement and were required to be definitely and directly stated, "the realisation of Swaraj according to the wishes of the Indian people" and the "need for continuous and vigorous educative propaganda" were also the prominent characteristics of the Home Rule movement and were, therefore, required to be definitely and clearly stated. I even went further and said that the definite and direct statement of the full and final ideal qualified by the declaration of the immediately practicable programme was preferable to the bare statement of the next step only. Thus so long as the clause 2, sub-clause (1) was qualified by the sub-clause (3) of clause 2, it was implied that for all practical purposes the Swaraj Sabha would have the same ideal as the Congress. What really troubled me was that the wording of sub-clause (3) did not seem to qualify sub-clause (2) and, therefore, the words "peaceful and effective" might be construed to include methods of work that were not necessarily constitutional or law-abiding. *It seemed as if the Swaraj Sabha accepted the object of the Congress but not necessarily its constitutional and law-abiding methods.* However, I preferred to place a charitable construction upon the phraseology even at the cost of being considered lacking in shrewdness rather than suspect foul play, particularly when a man of Gandhiji's reliability was at the helm. Pandit Motilal Nehru's statement that the methods may be constitutional and legal or may not be so not only surprised me but pained me a little. I have written at this length to show that though not quite liking the phraseology of the new object as stated, at any rate I preferred them to the bare and brief amendment of Mr. Jinnah. I went further and even voted against Mr. Jinnah's amendment. Mr. Jinnah then asked for a division. When the names of voters on both the sides were being taken down I went to Gandhiji and appealed to him to make his position clear so that the division might be avoided. I told him that I feared that perhaps Mr. Jinnah had not quite understood the scope of the proposed changes and therefore he might be assured that there was nothing behind. To my great surprise and dismay Gandhiji asked me, "what was the good of making things clear?" I said: "I feel it would have been better if you had spoken and assured the audience that the suspicions of Messrs. Jinnah and Jayker were unfounded, particularly when Pandit Motilal went so far as to say that the methods of work may or may not be constitutional and legal, provided they were peaceful and effective. Did Pandit Motilal truly represent your own view?" Gandhiji replied: "Yes, he did. The words "constitutional" and "legal" are words which are understood by different men in different senses and therefore, I have avoided them." I asked: "Gandhiji, I want to have a straight and definite reply to the question whether the Swaraj Sabha may ever adopt methods that are unconstitutional or illegal." Gandhiji replied: "So long as I am at the helm of affairs I will allow nothing unconstitutional or illegal to be done as I understand those terms. For instance, I do not consider that my conduct is illegal in disobeying an order of internment served upon me. You see, it depends very much on how you interpret the words "unconstitutional" and "illegal." I said: In that case your interpretation seems to differ from the interpretation generally accepted." He replied: "Yes, it does." I said: "Gandhiji, then kindly excuse me. I was under the impression that Mr. Jinnah's suspicions were rather unfair and that the Swaraj Sabha would do nothing that was unconstitutional and illegal as the terms were generally understood. I find that Mr. Jinnah is correct so far as the method of work are concerned and therefore, I hope you will not misunderstand me if I vote for Mr. Jinnah's amendment." He replied: "You may vote as you choose." Then I felt compelled to vote for Mr. Jinnah's amendment.

A word as regards the resignation. I must admit that I have signed the resignation with a pang, for it meant to me a farewell to a body which I have loved dearly and on the altar of which I have most ungrudgingly and cheerfully offered my very best. I had an uneasy night of anxious thought. After my distinct conversation with Gandhiji I at any rate felt called upon to resign. After knowing these facts, I do not know whether you would consider my action hasty and uncalled for.—Yours, etc.,

CHANDRASHANKAR N. PANDYA.

Chinabag, Girgaon, Oct. 9th.

ARRESTS OF VOLUNTEERS AND AHIRS.

SENSATION AT DAMOH.

The Secretary of the Sewa Samtii, Damoh wires under date October 8:—

"In the cow protection propaganda, three volunteers and two Ahirs were arrested by the police to-day on the Report of butchers dated 26th last, for alleged dacoity in open market. Great sensation prevails.

THE VICEROY IN ASSAM.

NO ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY GAUHATI MUNICIPALITY.

A Gauhati correspondent wires to the "A. B. Patrika.":—

At a special meeting of Gauhati Municipality held to-day at the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup it was unanimously resolved that the proposal to present an address welcoming the Viceroy at Gauhati be dropped.

EXPORT OF FOOD STUFFS.

BOMBAY PUBLIC'S PROTEST.

DOCKERS NOT TO HANDLE OUTGOING FOOD STUFFS.

A mass meeting of the organised workers of Bombay was held on Sunday evening at Munji Sheth's Wadi, Chinchpokli, to protest against the export of food-stuffs from India in view of famines, scarcities and high prices in the country. Nearly thirty thousand people, many among whom were middle-class folks such as clerks and shop-keepers attended the meeting. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided and a number of resolutions were unanimously carried including one calling upon the Deckers to refuse to handle food-stuffs meant for exports. A detailed account of the meeting will appear in later issue of the "Chronicle."

THE B. E. S. & T. COMPANY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter published in your to-day's issue, under the signature of Mr. H. C. Quinn, Acting Traffic Manager, the B. E. S. and T. Co., in connection with Tramwaymen's demands, I may be allowed to draw the attention to the following lines:—

"If nevertheless the conductors and drivers strike, the management will use every means to maintain the service. 'In this they invite the co-operation of the public.'" It is not understood why this co-operation of the public is required if "the management will use every means to maintain the service." What satisfaction they have given to the public? They have entirely failed up to now to give any facility to the people owing to the most inefficient management that at this time they should venture to ask barefacedly "the co-operation of the public." Whether the cars are running or not is the same to the majority in Bombay.—Yours, etc.

A DISGUSTED PASSENGER.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY MR. KNUDSON

Mr. Arthur F. Knudsen, of the Krotona Institute and the National lecturer of the American Section of the Theosophical Society will deliver a series of public Lectures at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, No. 72 Apollo Street, Fort as noted below:—

(1) On 12th, Theosophy and Western Education; (2) on 13th, Theosophy and Mind-Control; (3) on 14th, Brotherhood as a Theory of Life; and (4) on 15th, Fundamentals in Education.

The lectures are open to the public.

BIBLE CLASSES.

MEETING OF BOMBAY STUDENTS

TOLERANCE OR INTOLERANCE?

A public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Friday, the 8th under the auspices of the Teachers' Association when the Principal Mr. N. N. Laila, M.A., delivered a lecture on "Compulsory Religious Education in Schools and Colleges." Mr. D. Chiman Lal, Bar.-at-Law, was in the chair. The Hall was overcrowded.

First Mr. Laila considered the necessity of religious education in support of which he gave statistics from American Criminologists showing that 65 per cent. of the crimes in the states were due to want of moral education to the criminals who consisted mostly of young people between 15 and 10 years.

Secondly he asked when was such education to be imparted? He was of opinion that to begin to impart it when we were in schools and colleges was too late. It was the duty of the parents to form the moral character of their children.

Lastly even if it be practicable should it be compulsory? His objections were these. Compulsion cuts at the root of love, which is necessary for any study. Thus it would never be real study but hypocrisy. Compulsion of an alien religion was not only wrong but it was immoral. As an instance he depicted the State of affairs in the Wilson College.

He congratulated the Wilsonians on the righteousness of this struggle and he said though they might be persecuted by the authorities, "Blessed are those that are persecuted for a righteous cause for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven"?

Thereupon several other gentlemen including Messrs. Ginwalla, Pawar, Manian, spoke strongly protesting against the principle of compulsion be it at the Wilson College or any where else. Thereupon, the president condemned in very strong words, the attitude of the Missionary Institutions in India. He condemned roundly the action of the Principal of Wilson College in enforcing Bible class attendance.

The meeting then came to an end with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer.

ARBITRARY EXPULSION OF STUDENTS.

STRONG PUBLIC ACTION NEEDED.

We are informed that nine students of the Wilson College have received notices from the Acting Principal, Mr. John McKenzie, that they cannot be re-admitted to the College next term. We are also informed that the parents of three lady students have been communicated with to the same effect. No reasons are given. The notices are peremptory and abrupt. But it is not difficult to understand the motive behind this move. The students of Wilson College, as our readers are aware have been for some time protesting against the custom of the College authorities in making attendance in the Bible Class compulsory. At a public meeting held on Friday night in the Marwari Vidyalaya a report of which appears elsewhere, strong protests were made against the action of the Wilson College authorities urging that freedom of conscience was a man's birthright and that no College which admits students of all creeds and is subsidised by the Government has any right to enforce a course of Bible-teaching. The result of the protests made by the students is the expulsion of the leaders. This matter is too grave to permit the public and the press of this country to leave it at its present pass. What is needed at this hour, considering autocratic methods of the Acting Principal, is strong action on the part of the public in support of the students and an unequivocal protest against what should be considered as a matter of national concern.

LATE MR. HUSSONALLY ABDOOLALLY

Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally, the well-known stationer and printer of Bombay passed away on Friday at the age of seventy-five.

Mr. Hussonally was a prominent member of the Borah community and took great interest in the welfare of his community. Among his charities may be mentioned a gift of about thirty lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of the Bohra Maternity Hospital. Bohra Dispensary and Bohra Poor Home and Orphanage.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from Monday the 11th October 1920, parcels will be booked at the following town sub-offices between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. until further notice. Only uninsured parcels will for the present be booked.

Girgaon, Parel, Warli, Mahim, and Bandra.

COUNCIL ELECTION

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri has declined to withdraw from contest to the Council of State.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

This year the Co-operative Secretaries Senior Training Class will be held in Bombay from the 25th of November to the 4th of December 1920 both days inclusive under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. In all 60 candidates will be admitted to this Class; 10 from Native States, 10 from Bombay City and 40 from the Mofussil.

Three years' service in a Society or passing of the Junior examination shall be qualification for candidates for the Senior Class except in the case of those who are sent by a Native State. Applications in the case of candidates in British Territories except Bombay should be made through the Assistant Registrar of the Division concerned.

The Secretaries from British Districts who desire to join these classes should apply to the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, of the Division to which they belong. The Secretaries from Bombay and Native States should apply to the Hon. Secretary, Central Co-operative Institute, Churni Road, Bombay.

LATEST CABLES.

A MARKET SLUMP.

CHANCE OF A PROLONGED TRADE BOOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 10.

The sudden cancellation on a large scale of the Japanese and American orders has caused unprecedented losses in the Bradford district and crisis has occurred in the Yorkshire wool trade. On the other hand the Amalgamated Textiles declare that all the reputable firms anticipated the slump and confidently prophesy that the slump will be only of a short duration and that three months hence, probably, a prolonged trade boom will be seen.

THE COAL BALLOT.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 10.

It is considered that the prospects as regards the coal ballot on the 11th are brighter owing to the influence in the direction of moderation of Mr. Smillie's appeal which has been backed up by two other prominent leaders. The appeals seem to have caused a definite set back to increasing the influence of the extremists. Meanwhile, it is declared that pitboys in Northumberland and Durham where there are 212,000 miners will not be allowed to vote.

BETTING FOR THE CESAREWITCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 10.

Following is the latest betting for the Cesarewitch Stakes:—

13/2 against Blue Dun; 7/1 against Holbeach; 15/2 against Bracket; 10/1 against Golden Guinea; 100/6 against Front Line; 20/1 against Spearwort; 25/1 against Celandine; 33/1 against Furore, Golden Melody, African Star and Greek Scholar; 40/1 against One Finchale and Brance.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT VENICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 10.

Venice.—A serious railway accident involving the death of at least twenty-three passengers and serious injuries to a number of others has occurred on the bridge spanning the lagoon. The train from Venice to Bologna ran into the rear of the train proceeding to Milan.

LIGHTING STRIKE IN MILAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 10.

Milan.—Owing to the failure to fulfil the Rome agreement, a lighting strike broke out in the electricity works and workmen occupied the factories. Tram lighting and water services are interrupted.

POLES' INDIFFERENCE TO PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 10.

A Warsaw message to "The Times" says that the Poles are exhibiting a great indifference to the peace which is attributable, it is stated, to the belief that a real peace with the Soviet Russia is impossible and to the necessity of having to maintain an army in the field ready for action.

ANTI-HOTEL TEA PROPAGANDA.

MR. GANDHI'S 52ND BIRTHDAY.

BARODA, Oct. 9.

A grand public meeting was held to-day at 5-30 p.m. at Maharaja Theatre, Baroda, under the auspicies of Brahmbhatt Samaj and Boarding House, here, Mr. Sarabhai V. Majmundar retired Chief Judge, presiding.

Prof. Manikrao (Akhadavala) insisted upon not taking tea at all, it being not a necessity. Other noted speakers of Baroda spoke at length about the disadvantages of tea.

The Brahmbhatt Boarders, then performed a dialogue (in Gujerati), which clearly pointed out that hotel tea should be condemned. It was then unanimously resolved by the 3,000 persons assembled in the meeting that hotel tea should never be taken and a solemn pledge was taken to this effect by all.

The resolution to this effect was read out by the President.

The same meeting was continued with perfect silence for the 2nd proceeding under the same auspicies, Mr. Mafubhai H. Kantawala, M.A., LL.B., of Maharaja Mill Agent presiding.

It was too late to allow any speech about Mahatma Gandhiji's work. A resolution was passed unanimously that a letter of congratulation should be sent to Mahatma Gandhiji on his birthday occasion, which falls to-day.

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK."

ALL COPIES FORFEITED IN DELHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 9.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi declares forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the weekly newspaper entitled the "Muslim Outlook" published by the Islamic Information Bureau, London, and all copies of all documents representing the subject matter of the same.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, October 11, 1920.

ENGLAND AND ISLAM.

Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries state so often, when attempting to dispose of the Khilafat agitation, that England has always been a friend to Turkey, that we suspect that they believe the statement to be accurate. That shows that they have given little thought to recent history. They forget that England came to an understanding with the Czarist Government some years before the European war broke out; and that the chief goal of Czarist Russian policy was the destruction of Turkey. Such an understanding could hardly have been reached without the sacrifice of England's former friendship for the Turk. It is true that for nearly a century England had stood by the Turk chiefly through fear of Russia, but partly also to content the Muslims in her empire and propitiate the world of Islam and Muslims, the world over, looked to England as their friend. How came that policy to be reversed? How is it that England, with an Asiatic Empire, which was the envy of the world, came to behave as if she were a Power of Europe only? Let us see.

At the end of the eighteenth, and in the first half of the nineteenth century, England was a wonderfully tolerant, enlightened country so far as her rulers and her educated classes were concerned. You have only to read the account of the trial of Warren Hastings in the House of Lords and compare it with the debate on the Amritsar horrors to realise that educated Englishmen in the late eighteenth century were infinitely broader-minded than they are to-day; for you will observe that the case for the defence of Warren Hastings is couched in terms of humanity, no less than is the case for the prosecution. The Indian people were made judges of the Indian Government by both parties in the case. And the intelligence of England in those days, being inclined towards simple monotheism, was tolerant of the teachings of Islam, which is the purest monotheism. The late G. E. W. Russell in "Collections and Recollections," recalls with gentle horror how Englishmen at the time of the Crimean War spoke of the religion of the Turk as "purer" than the religion of the Eastern Church. Commerce was an object of concern but there was no commercialism. There was no contempt for Asiatics as such, and much less colour prejudice than is found to-day. The Russians occupied the position which the Turks have lately occupied, and were called benighted cruel and corrupt. To guard Great Britain's Asiatic Empire was the principal concern of British statesmen, and for that purpose an alliance with Islam against the aims of Russia was considered necessary. This spirit of imperialism culminated in Disraeli. But at the very moment when Disraeli vitalised that interested policy, by giving it an honest purpose and a soul, a new party had arisen with a new idea of England's duties, which abjured that policy. To this new party England's preoccupation with her Eastern Empire—of which the people were not Christians—and her isolation from the Christian Powers of Europe appeared reprehensible. Its attitude was neatly epitomised by the late Mr. Gladstone, in a public gesture. When sent upon a mission to Corfu he—the representative of England,—at public function, stooped to kiss the hand of an obscure Greek bishop, to the delirious amusement of the Greeks and the intense indignation of the British public and officials. The ecclesiastical party was not popular in England in those days, nor is it really popular in England now: but surreptitiously it has obtained control of foreign policy. It was the late Mr. Gladstone who once said that so long as there were followers of "that accursed book" (the Coran) Europe would know no peace—a strange inversion of the truth when Europe was attacking Turkey. In the Coran we read:

"Verily those who believe (i.e. the Muslims) and those who obey the Jew's religious law and Sabaeans—whosoever believes in Allah and the Last Day and does good works—their reward is with their Lord, and there shall no fear come upon them, neither shall they suffer grief."

And Again:

"And they say; none enters Paradise except he be a Jew or a Christian. These are their own desires. Say; Bring your proof (of that which you assert) if you are truthful. "Nay, but whosoever turns his face towards God while doing good to men, his reward is with his Lord; and there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they suffer grief."

In other words, whoever does good works with earnest purpose no matter what the details of his creed, is a loyal subject of Allah, the Monarch of Mankind and he must not be persecuted. One can understand the horror with which ecclesiastical Christendom, which judged men by their creed apart from conduct, viewed a Book full of such precepts as the above. But intellectual England in the eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries, far from sharing in such prejudice, regarded the religion of the Muslim Turk as vastly more enlightened than the religion of Russia or of Italy. England thus stood in bright contrast to Europe at the very time when she acquired her Eastern Empire. Bearing that fact in mind we can easily understand how Muslims the world over came to regard England almost as a Muslim country, opposed to Christian Europe, and their protector from fanatical attacks by so-called "Christians". The value of this view as a political asset to a country with great Asiatic possessions was clearly seen by a line of British statesmen ending in Disraeli, whose vision was of a League of free and happy nations, without barrier of creed or colour, under the British flag. But the ecclesiastical ideal typified in Gladstone, would have none of this. Its devotees regarded England's great tradition of free thought as something shameful, and were prepared to sacrifice the British Empire in the East to European unity. Theirs was the mystic vision of a reunited Christendom. For them an unbaptised person was intrinsically better than a baptised person, quite apart from any question of behaviour. The Czar of Russia was a baptized person, and the Sultan of Turkey was not. Therefore England, as a "Christian" country must condemn the Sultan and applaud the Czar!

That attitude, imported into England's Oriental policy, is the root cause of the present trouble in the East. It caused the Russian alliance with its inevitable consequence—hostility to Turkey. It caused the persecution of the progressive movement in Islam, for "Christians" of the narrow ecclesiastical type could not bear the thought of a religion so enlightened ever being stated to the world in modern terms. It caused the ruthless propaganda against Turkey which more than anything else has angered Asia and North Africa; because the English judge men by their works and not their creed, and these so-called "Christians" saw that it was necessary, in order to achieve their "sacred" purpose, to make the Turk appear more wicked than his Christian neighbours. This was done by keeping up the cry of massacres of Christians by Mahomedans, and hushing up the previous massacres of Mahomedans by Christians in the Ottoman dominions. And in collaboration with a ruthless commercialism it has brought about the gross injustice of the present Turkish treaty. From the day when England came to terms with Czarist Russia she became in fact, and automatically, hostile to Islam, and so in opposition to her Eastern subjects. It was as if a person should deliberately cut off his own feet to please some neighbours who were anxious to control his actions. England was forced to lean on Russia in the East so much that Enver Bey was almost justified in saying (as he did in 1913) that "England is to-day a third-class Power." England would have been a first class Power, without a rival in the world, if she had trusted Asia, where ancient loyalty is to be found, instead of Europe, the abode of modern treachery. When Czarist Russia fell there was immense relief throughout the East, and people said: "Now England will become herself again". A generous action towards the Turkish Empire would have roused immense enthusiasm, and confirmed the British Empire for centuries to come. Mr. Lloyd George did make a pledge, in the name of "the Empire as a whole." but the less we say of that the better at the present time. England, unfortunately, showed quite plainly that the passionate desires of eighty million British subjects were as nothing in her eyes compared with the ambition of a clever foreigner. Where is the privilege of British citizenship? How can men be asked to give their lives for it? Instead of Disraeli's vision of the British Empire as a league of happy and free nations, we see to-day the Empire in a fair way to become proverbial for discontent. Whose fault is it? Whose honour is involved? On which side lies the duty of some reparation?

IS POVERTY A CRIME?

The report of the committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider and formulate proposals for the purpose of preventing professional beggary in the Presidency, proceeds on a fundamentally false conception of the genesis of mendicancy, and the liability of the community in connection with it. The hypercritical aesthetic sense of the comfortable classes may no doubt be shocked by the display of dirty diseases in rags and tatters in our streets and places of recreation. But we cannot consider our duty as a community well or truly discharged merely by handing over such specimens of human misery to the policeman and the magistrate. We must beware of countenancing the idea of moral aspersion in what is only an economic misfortune. We must not confound the beggar with the criminal,—as this report attempts to do,—if we are not deliberately to provide a fresh recruiting ground for crime, with untold possibilities for the worst classes of our citizens. We must distinguish between the religious mendicant, the professional idler and the temporary unfortunate, and devise our measures to meet the different requirements of these different categories. The Government in their covering letter do, indeed, observe that "With regard to the general question of beggary, with the cognate matter of provision of relief for the honest poor, it is desirable in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that this should be dealt with after the meeting of the new Councils under the Constitutional Reforms." But even with this limitation, we think, the lines of investigations and conclusions elaborated by the present Committee will create a false precedent against which the community must be warned while it is yet time.

Any consideration of the question of mendicancy in any community nowadays must postulate that every citizen has the right to live: and, *per contra*, that the community expects of every able-bodied citizen to shoulder his share of the work. If, for the moment, we set aside the special case of our *sannyasis* and *fakirs*, every case of beggary would be found to be the product of the present inequitable distribution of wealth. For, who makes the beggar? In the subconscious regions of the mind the question is asked: Why work at all, if the hardest toil would barely give enough to live on? And mendicancy is the reply. The pernicious example of the idle rich cannot but provoke imitation among the idle poor, and the extremes of our social stratification meet in the refusal to work. If the community would have no such parasites, whether rich or poor, we should do well to insist upon the civic obligation to work rather than start by penalising misfortune and misbehaviour indiscriminately, as this Committee does. It is, however, true that even with the best will in the world to work, one cannot always find suitable work. If the problem of the pauper is to be radically solved, we must first organise means to provide work for those able to work. We could, for example, organise a sort of a clearing house for Labour,—a Labour Exchange, on the lines of the English institution going by that name; and, by bringing the employer and the worker together, we could easily provide work for all those willing to obtain employment to avoid begging. For a body like the Municipality of Bombay, with its great ramifications or connections in the development scheme and the Port Trust, the problem of obtaining work for 5,000 beggars is insignificant. Even for smaller or less rich units in the Presidency the arrangement on the lines suggested cannot but end in a much-needed distinction between the beggar who is only the creature of circumstances, and the other beggar who is temperamentally and traditionally unwilling to work. For the latter alone we can devise means, punitive as well as curative, which must manifest plainly the society's sense of displeasure by resorting to compulsion, or imposing restriction on the individual's liberty of movement. Special measures would no doubt have to be adopted against the religious mendicant without offending the honest religious susceptibilities of the communities concerned. There are religious institutions enough and to spare in this country which could provide congenial work for such men. In so far as the religious mendicant is a survival of superstition or prejudice, we must not hesitate to eliminate his mischievous influence or activities. In so far as he possesses special aptitudes which can be turned to the benefit of society, there is no reason why the community should not provide for his support from the accumulated and now idle wealth of religious foundations, which must originally have been intended for some such purpose as this. And the same could done for the beggar who is unable to work. In any case those desiring to tackle the problem of mendicancy, in any of its aspects, will be doomed to failure if they take it up piecemeal.

Notes of the Day.

The Case of the Tramwaymen.

The workers who run our trams are not such ferocious, grasping creatures as their employers seem to think. Here is a Company which made a net profit in 1918 of Rs. 39,23,448. It paid a dividend of 16 per cent. While such huge profits are accumulated for the shareholders what do the men get? It will be best realised if we quote an actual case. X, a driver, has 12 years' service to his name. His substantive pay is Rs. 40, while the starters get only Rs. 27. If he misses a single day's service in the month, two days' pay is forfeited; his bonus is forfeited, and the extra pay of two days a month which is his reward and which the Company gives to every worker, adding another seven days' pay at the end of the year, is also snatched from him. This system of giving extra pay at the rate of 31 days in the course of a year, the Company in its own untranslatable way, calls "31 days' leave." In reality a single day's absence debars a man month by month from this leave and from much else besides. The man, in the case we have quoted, has no holidays. Sundays are the same as weekdays to him. Obviously, then, the demand for 15 days' privilege leave in the year is moderate. He pays what to him is heavy house-rent. He lives through the month, having a mother, a wife and a brother to support, sometimes by borrowing money and sometimes by going without the bare necessaries of life. What are his demands? Nothing more than this that his right to some free-time during the week must be recognised; that the system of giving a bonus of one rupee, which the Company has now raised to five, should be abolished, because no worker is sure of getting it; that this bonus which the Company is willing to grant, should merely be added to the substantive pay, and that the Company having implicitly realised the justice of the men's demand for house-rent by promising to build quarters for them, should, until the quarters are built, pay the men ten rupees in lieu thereof. Can any honest man who wants to get to his office punctually and safe in life and limb every morning, say that there is anything exorbitant in these moderate demands, which the Tramwaymen have submitted to the authorities? The Board must come to terms and come off its perch.

The Labour Crisis in Bombay.

The Gas-workers have been informed by the Company that a settlement can now be negotiated. It is a triumph for the men and we congratulate them. In Madras the Postal authorities have informed the workers that their grievances will be considered in spite of the recent meticulous inquiry which gave such stupendous increases of pay to the postmen. But in Bombay the authorities remain adamant, cultivating a stern statuesque appearance. What is good enough for Madras is good enough for Bombay. What is good enough for the Gas-workers is good enough for the Postmen and Tramwaymen. Is the public aware that the workers who run its trams get no holidays, live under the perpetual menace of fines and prosecutions for trivial offences, are given no house-rent and generally, under the conditions of their labour, exist from hand to mouth? If one private company, catering for an essential need, announces that its workers will be given the statutory holidays or else be paid overtime as the Gas Company has done, why should it be so difficult for another private company, which is making lakhs out of the public, to grant a similar concession to the Tramwaymen? Nothing stands in the way of an amicable settlement of all labour disputes now agitating the minds of the workers of Bombay except a spirit of unnecessary intransigence animating the minds of the employers. It is imperative that the sorely-tried public should insist upon separate round-table discussions for the settlement of the different disputes. The false dignity of the Postal authorities, the calculated hauteur of the Board which employs the Tramwaymen, are an insult to the public which is bearing its sufferings with remarkable—too remarkable—patience.

The Evangelism of Mr. Lloyd George.

On the eve of the last General Election in England Mr. Lloyd George issued an appeal to the country, in his characteristic manner which is a combination of the virulence of Trotsky's rhetoric and the evangelism of General William Booth. The appeal was for unity against the forces of disruption. There is a music-hall song with the refrain: "Put your money on the bob-tailed nag." Mr. Lloyd George wanted the electorate to put its money on the hybrid Coalition—a hybrid which defies description. Why? Because he said it was the best Government possible and having won the war he now wanted to win the peace. The poor, deluded voters went to the poll forgetting everything in the joy of their deliverance from the menace of world-war, except that they wanted "to hang the Kaiser." Mr. Lloyd George made extravagant promises and held out extravagant hopes. What has become of them? The Kaiser is still alive. Ireland has developed into a problem which reveals the Coalition's bankrupt statesmanship. Millions have been wasted over Russia by Ministers who rode on the cry of retrenchment and economy. India, from a comparatively quiet nation of faith-struck politicians, has been converted into a seething cauldron, by Mr. Lloyd George's broken pledges and by the failure of his Government to do justice. England has been turned into a nation of military patrols which scour most corners of the conquered world. And Labour has brought the question of constitutional Government to the verge of a crisis. With soaring prices and unemployment; with faith shattered in the *bona fides* of the Ministry; with the threat of revolution and with financial crises at the door, the Coalition may well cry with Mr. Lloyd George: "Don't send anyone down until the ship is safe . . . peace on earth and goodwill among men was the need of the hour"! But who will believe him when he tries to make the flesh of his audience creep by saying "We are not yet out of the danger zone" or that he is the best captain "standing on the bridge of the ship of State?" It is pathetic for Mr. Lloyd George to plead as he does for a longer lease of power because, without doubt, it is a sad end for a man whose supporters called him the great Napoleon of peace. If the truth were to be told it would be this: that Mr. Lloyd George speaks about high principles of humanity as if he were attending a revivalist meeting, but that he behaves behind the scenes as if he were the Chairman of a none too scrupulous Board of Stock-brokers. It would indeed be a mistake to take him seriously or to trust him foolishly.

Joseph King.

The result of the Ilford by-election was really a foregone conclusion; though Labour at one time had hopes of winning which were hardly shared by calm onlookers at the contest. There is no more honest man in England than Mr. Joseph King, the Labour candidate; but he is too much of a scholar to appeal to the rough element in the constituency; and the casting up by his opponents of the fact that he had been charged with an offence under D. O. R. A. during the war undoubtedly did him damage with the Ilford patriots. "John Bull" denounced him, although Mr. Bottomley, cannot compare with Mr. King in innocence. His offence was represented as extremely serious, whereas it was one that almost everyone committed, who had friends in neutral States; but Mr. King had the misfortune to be dropped on; and for some reason or other he made no defence; although his defence was clearly that there was a censorship, which should have stopped his letter if it was objectionable. Mr. Joseph King is a friend of liberty and progress in all countries, and has made a study of the politics of Central and Eastern Europe, which would have made him useful, if unwelcome in the House of Commons, where he used to sit for North Somerset as a Liberal. He is also a friend to Islam, and in favour of Indian self-government. Ilford is an exceptionally reactionary constituency as the course of recent by-elections clearly shows. We hope, in spite of Ilford's verdict, that Joseph King will soon return to the Imperial Parliament.

THE UNABATED STRIKES.

GAS WORKERS OFFERED "CONCESSIONS."

TRAMWAYMEN'S ORGANISED EFFORTS.

MR. BAPTISTA ANSWERS MR. QUINN'

NO IMPROVEMENT IN POSTAL SERVICE.

On Saturday the strikes of the postmen, telegraph peons, Gas Company's employees and tramwaymen continued and so did the suffering of the public who have been compelled to put up with constant anxieties—anxieties for the post, telegrams and then for a vehicle to go to their offices and business places. The condition of the city has turned so pitiable as to lead one to think that after a few days' existence of individuals will become intolerable. The citizens of this commercial city have been denied indispensable business facilities. They have been deprived of regular postal delivery, telegram service and then the facilities for vehicular conveyance. They are not able to receive their money-orders, their postal parcels are not to be accepted, and nobody would be responsible for the articles missing in postal transit. It is difficult to form any idea as to when this scandal is to end.

The public are suffering and the authorities and Government are indifferent about it. They do not seem to be inclined to sacrifice their prestige to relieve the agrieved public. The wise men of Simla, it is rumoured, are determined not to concede even one of the postal strikers' demands, even if the strike continued for as long a time as one year. And to substantiate this rumour there is the fact that the Director General came and went away without anything particular transpiring out of his visit as regards a settlement.

The men on the other hand are holding firm and are determined to do so till their demands are favourably considered. They are also ready to refer their question to any board of arbitration

THE TRAMWAY STRIKE.

There was a little change for the better in the tramway strike on Saturday. The number of the rolling-stock was increased from 100 to 126 and there were about 360 men—all recruited from the engineering, inspector and starter staffs, excepting about a dozen "loyalists" who were working on the lines. But this improvement was but little conducive to the mitigation of the troubles of the public as the cars were running along only Kalbadevi, Girgaum and Tardeo lines and then again the number of cars was too small to ensure against congestion. The service was almost irregular and the majority of the people could not derive any advantage from it. Thousands of office clerks and business men had to march along the roads as the victorias and other vehicles were too few to meet the demand and in many localities they were not at all available. Local trains of both G. I. P. and B. B. C. I. Railways were carrying thousands of passengers more than on other days, but the number of their compartments also being limited, there was no provision against the cramming of passengers whose only object was to reach the Fort somehow or other, at the punctual hour of attendance.

The Tramways Company hope to re-open the services along Mazagon, Sandhurst Road and Jacob's Circle lines to-day. They also held out a hope the other day, that the strike would be over within two or three days. But one fails to understand on what ground they hope so, as neither the Company nor the strikers have as yet shown an attitude to meet each other even half-way. There is no doubt, Mr. Quinn, the Acting Traffic Manager, is doing everything in his power to keep the service running and to minimise the inconvenience to the public.

TRIAL OF STRIKERS.

Another striker was placed before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad at the Mazagon Police Court with the same charge as the other four who had been handed up before Mr. Oliveira. The Magistrate has enlarged the accused on bail and has postponed the hearing of the case.

The strikers were peaceful and orderly yesterday. They all assembled in the Esplanade Maidan where some of their leaders addressed them and exhorted them to cultivate unity among themselves.

POSTAL STRIKE.

The postal strikers also met at the Maidan and waited there till evening in a peaceful and orderly manner.

In the city main, the public have still to call at delivery centres for their letters while on Malabar Hill, Worli, Byculla, Sewri, Mahim and Parel, the recruits are making an attempt towards delivering letters from house to house.

The Telegraph Department has secured the services of 40 trained recruits and they are expecting 40 more from the Punjab.

Out of the four hundred recruits which the Postal Department secured from various parts of the country, it is understood, several have disappeared.

PARSI SCOUT ASSAULTED.

A case of assault on a Parsi scout has been reported from Byculla. On the 7th instant Minocher Jehangir, a Parsi scout, went to deliver a registered letter at Moreland Road to Mr. Thanawalla, a Mahomedan gentleman when his servant demanded the letter from the scout. On his refusing to hand over the letter to anybody except the addressee, the servant handled the scout roughly. The assailant was charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad who convicted and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to suffer hard labour for three weeks.

THE GAS WORKERS STRIKE.

The situation in the strike of the Gas Company's employees was the same as on the day before on Saturday. There was a meeting of the strikers at Parel on Friday evening when Mr. Ginwalla explained to them the reply of the Directors, to his telegram whereupon the men resolved to hold firm till the last. The management of the Company is still feeding the public on the hope of resuming the supply of gas for lighting public streets, very soon. Of course, gas for private consumption is available now.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

UNION'S BULLETIN NO. 1.

The Tramway Union's Secretary has issued the following bulletin:—

The situation remains the same. The management with the help of the clerks, a few "loyalists" and a few conscripts from the so-called Tramway chawls at Colaba appeared to make a brave show by running many cars on the line. The mass of the strikers are all solid in unity and since the formation of the Union no striker has turned himself into a "black leg." Special effort was made by the Company to run car after car on the routes where the strikers daily assemble, as a sort of propaganda to produce a psychological effect on men's minds that in spite of the strike the management can maintain the different services. But the men are not fools. They know that whereas the average daily receipts of the Company are about Rs. 16,000, the Company has hardly received during the strike days more than Rs. 2,000. Mr. Fraser, the Parsi Assistant of Mr. Quin, is strenuously assisting his chief to break the back of the strike.

Unfortunately in the absence of any union the men's case at the beginning was not well represented. On the other hand Mr. Quin has published facts cleverly marshalled and so camouflaged as to represent before the public that the angelic Directors of the Company had done everything in their power to make their men happy and contented.

The Chief Delegates' Committee of the Tramway Union met on Sunday morning at the Vice-President's house. The whole situation was carefully surveyed and different Committees were appointed. The work of organising the men is steadily proceeding. In the afternoon the Union officials secured the release of men on bail, who were in police custody at the Dongri Jail. Mr. Chaman Lall, the Vice-President, standing as surety. The released men were given hearty welcome by their comrades on their arrival on the Maidan.

There was no satisfactory improvement in the situation of the Tramwaymen's strike yesterday—Sunday. None of the strikers returned to work and both parties were unyielding. The Company employed a few more men on Saturday and Sunday in place of the strikers. About 157 cars were running over the city and partial services along Mazagon, Sandhurst Road and Jacob's Circle lines were resumed in the morning and were continued till evening with the exception of the last-mentioned line. On this line, it is reported, a fracas took place between some of the strikers and "loyalists" at 11 a.m., when a few strikers got into two cars proceeding along Moreland Road, conducted and driven by the "loyalists." The police were informed and some officers and constables appeared on the scene. The service along that line was then suspended fo the day.

Yesterday also there was no car running north of the Victoria Gardens.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

The follolwing facts and figures ascertained by our special representative about the Tramway strike will give the public an idea of the extent of the strike. The figures were elicited by questioning the men and as such are subject to correction:—

Tramway Employees	On strike.
Conductors 1050	1000
Drivers 600	500
Workshop men ... 1500	1500

There are about 425 cars in the service but barely a 100 are running. The tram services between Museum and Colaba, Museum and Sandhurst Bridge, C. P. Tank and Jacob Circle, Grant Road and Mazagon are completely stopped while the rest of the service is closed by 6-35 p.m. earlier than yesterday. The few

(Continued on page 10.)

THE ESHER REPORT.

PROFESSOR KEITH'S CRITICISM.

THE FUNDAMENTAL DEFECT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 10.

Professor A. B. Keith writing to "The Times" emphasises the lack of appreciation of the position in India. He says that the Esher Committee, India Office, and Parliament believe that the development of responsible Government in India will be leisurely, ignoring the fact that only Indian politicians abstaining from the use of their powers can prevent the growth of Indian autonomy more swiftly than is anticipated. The fundamental defect of the Report is the Committee's failure to appreciate the fact that any attempt to keep India virtually dependent is bound to fail. Before any final decisions are taken on the recommendations of the Report the matter should be submitted to the new Legislature of India, confronting whom with a *fait accompli* would play into the hands of a certain faction in India which denies the sincerity of the Imperial Government's policy of reform.

POSITION OF I. C. S. MEN.

The effect on the career of the candidates for the Indian Civil Service by the political changes, which must totally alter the prevailing conditions, is not demonstrated by the India Office. Professor Keith points out the necessity of drawing up a scale of pension for those retiring owing to the political changes which render their positions in effect untenable. The extension of responsible Government implies in India as in the Dominions the reduction of employment of men from Overseas to the minimum and the events of 1906-07 in South Africa should furnish a satisfactory proof of the dangers of shortsightedness in such matters.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

NOTABLE INCREASE IN EXPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 10.

The Board of Trade returns for September record another notable increase in exports and the lowest total for imports since last November. The exports total £117,500,000, an increase of £51,000,000 compared with September 1919 and imports £152,500,000, an increase of £4,000,000. The exports of cotton yarns and manufactures registered an advance of nearly £20,000,000 and those of woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures of £3,500,000.

BRUSSELS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

IDENTITY OF VICTIMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 10.

Brussels.—The victims of the motor accident were not wives of the British Delegates but Secretaries of the League of Nations employed at the Conference.

NEW BRITISH LOAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 10.

"The Times" says that the prospectus is being issued of the new British loan nominally of 15 millions sterling at three per cent. local loans and stock for housing and other purposes.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Bombay monsoon has weakened and so storm in the Bay has moved in northeasterly direction. Its centre is this morning about a hunded miles off Puri and it will perhaps cross the coast between Khulna and Chittagong within the next thirty-six hours. Feeble western disturbance is passing through Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, south Bengal, Orissa, and local in Upper Burma, Konkan, Malabar, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Kashmir. Principal amounts are:—Akyab, Maymyo and Silchar one and half inches, Chittagong Narayanganj two, Barisal one, Calcutta one and half, Saugor Island six, Balasore, False Point two, Calicut one and half, Negapatam, and Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—Increase in south Bengal and Arakan coast.

A Bangalore message of October 8 says:—The strike in the Bangalore Woollen and Cotton Mills and in the Government Press continues.—(A. P.).

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has called a special general meeting on the 12th instant to discuss the procedure to be adopted in connection with the nomination and election of a candidate to the new legislative councils.

Mr. R. C. Bolster I.C.S. on return from leave has resumed charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, relieving Mr. H. L. H. Shuttleworth of the additional charge.

IN DEFENDED COALITION.

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

HIS SPEECH AT LLANDUDNO

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 10.

Mr. Lloyd George addressed between four and five thousand people at Llandudno on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Welsh National Liberal Council. The Premier was given a magnificent reception. In the course of a long speech he defended the Coalition as the only possible form of Government and aroused the audience to enthusiasm with a picturesque description of himself as standing on the bridge of Ship of State through much bad weather which had bleached his hair.

"We are not yet out of danger zone. There are still breakers on the horizon and I see gallant ships like Russian dismantled through waves. Don't send anyone down until the ship is safe. Despite all misrepresentations and revilings I will do my duty to the end God helping me. The Premier continued that peace on earth and goodwill amongst men was the demand of the hour and he did not know of any principle which was in issue between parties when they came to deal with that.

REFERENCE TO MINERS' STRIKE.

Referring to the threatened miners' strike the Premier emphasised that he was resolved never to surrender the rights of the community to a minority, though he was all for justice and equity for the men who were contributing to the wealth of the nation. He was hopeful that commonsense and reason would prevail in the forthcoming ballot.

The Premier predicted that Home Rule would be adopted by the Coalition and concluded with an appeal for unity until they had solved the problems darkening the horizon and the difficulties which stood in the way of humanity in marching to higher things.

U. S. CENSUS RETURNS.

AN INCREASE OF 14 PER-CENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 10.

New York.—It is officially announced that the census shows the population of the United States to be 105,500,000 an increase of over fourteen per cent. compared with the last census.

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

A BUMPER WHEAT HARVEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 10.

A Toronto message to "The Times" says that Canada has never had a better year for agriculture. The wheat yield is estimated at 289 million bushels, compared with 193 millions last year.

CIVILIANS FIRE AT MILITARY LORRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 10.

A military lorry passing through Cork was attacked by civilians who hurled bombs. One soldier was killed and several were wounded. The military opened fire and wounded several passers-by.

RUBBER OUTPUT.

PERIOD OF RESTRICTION UNKNOWN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 10.

The Council of Rubber Growers' Association state that they cannot at present foreshadow how long i may be advisable to restrict the output but the words "this assent will not be binding beyond December 31st 1921" are being added to the forms of assent. It is hoped that the present scheme will be accepted by much wider circle of producers than was the case in 1917-18, especially by the Dutch-owned plantations.

CENTRAL SELLING AGENCY.

Certain members of the Rubber Growers' Association who are also members of the international Association at Hague, are going to Holland to ascertain attitude of the Dutch rubber interests towards the restrictions. The question of establishing a central selling agency is also being debated in some quarters. One of the first essentials of such development would be an agreement with the Dutch producers.

VISCOUNT GREY ON IRELAND.

"WIND UP BRITISH MANAGEMENT"

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Oct. 10.

Viscount Grey in a further communication to the "Westminster Gazette" replies to Mr. Asquith's letter of October 5th suggesting that the naval powers which Mr. Asquith proposes to give to Ireland are only the same in paper as those conceded to other Dominions and would be qualified in practice owing to the geographical position of Ireland. Viscount Grey further feels that Ireland can no longer be regarded as a trust, adding it is a failure. He considers that the truest way to fulfil the trust to Ireland is to wind up British management of purely Irish affairs.

STRIKES IN INDIA

B. N. RAILWAYMEN DOWN TOOLS.

10,000 KHARAGPUR WORKSHOPMEN AFFECTED.

CALCUTTA GAS-WORKERS STILL OUT

CALCUTTA Oct. 8.

The Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway informs the press that he received a telegram early on Friday morning signed by the President of a mass meeting of railway employees held at Kharagpur that all the staff will strike work at 6 a.m. the same day and they would not resume work unless certain conditions were complied with.

MEN'S DEMAND.

The conditions laid down are as follows:

Cancellation of the transfer of a European Traffic Inspector, who had been ordered to proceed to another station in consequence of his having been convicted by a magistrate for assaulting one of the Indian staff.

Reinstatement of a yard foreman, who had been dismissed for a series of irregularities including, leaving his station without permission, travelling by train without ticket or pass, taking another person with him and altering the allotment of wagons.

Reinstatement of a charge hand who had been acting as foreman and had been guilty of inciting the staff against a foreman whose return from leave resulted in the acting foreman reverting to the grade of charge-hand.

Just consideration of the case of a driver who had been reduced for direct refusal of duty

Grant of 75 per cent. general increase from April, 1919.

Removal of a senior officer and a foreman from the Kharagpur workshop.

No previous information of the intention to strike had been received but the information to hand from Kharagpur is that practically the whole Indian and European staff both of the traffic and the workshop departments, have struck work since 6 this morning, with the exception of a few drivers. Emergency arrangements are being made as far as possible to continue the running of the passenger trains but there are indications that the strike is spreading to other stations and the strikers are taking active steps to prevent the running of trains. The Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Superintendent of Transportation proceeded to Kharagpur early this afternoon. The nature of the demands of the strikers indicates that they are adopting an utterly unreasonable attitude,

The strikers include all the Bengal-Nagpur Railway's employees in the Kharagpur district including guards breakesmen poin's cabinmen of the Traffic Department and driver shunters, firemen, shedmen and others of the Loco Department and all the workmen of the Locomotive workshops. The train service is suspended. The Calcutta, Madras and Bombay mails were stopped but the Bombay and Madras mails were amalgamated and were run into Calcutta by an Inspector. Other passenger and local trains block the line at roadside stations and from Kharagpur services were suspended. A special train with festival pilgrims from Puri, who have already reached here on their return trip, has not cleared out. The workshops are also closed. A reserved police force arrived from Midnapore early this morning. Superintendent Craig of Midnapore and Superintendent Cook of the Railway police are on the spot with their staff. No breach of peace is reported.

Consequent upon the strike involving over 10,000 men, the Madras and Bombay mails which were due at Howrah at 10.30 and 11-30 this morning arrived at 3.40 in the evening, at Khargapur, the staff of both these trains are normally relieved but to-day the reliefs refused to do duty. The two trains were run down to Howrah by an Inspector.

The Agent of the Railway was to have left for Simla to-night to attend the Railway Conference and his saloon carriage was to have been attached to the Punjab Mail. The drivers, however, refused to bring the saloon carriage on to the East Indian Railway line in order to couple it to the Punjab Mail. It was arranged that the Up Madras Mail would leave Howrah as usual but the passengers have been warned that they would be travelling at their own risk. It is feared that the Madras Mail will be held up at Santragachi.

The Agent has received the following telegram from the Secretary of the Adra branch of the Railway Workmen's Association:—

"Adra branch strongly disapproves Kharagpur's action. Assures you this branch will make every endeavour to keep down any unnecessary agitation."

RECENT INCREASES SANCTIONED.

Regarding men's demand for increase in wages it is stated that in addition to war increase, in April, 1919, a general increase of 20 to 35 per cent. was granted on the men's pay. Last month the menial staff (Rs. 30 or under per month) received from Rs. 1 to 2 retrospectively from April last. In addition a for-night ago a general increase to all the staff except officers was sanctioned with retrospective effect from April 1st last This increase superseded that of April last year and replaced it by an increase of 50 to 80 per cent. on the pay drawn in March 1919. This has retrospective effect from April 1920. This large increase has not yet been gazetted but it is well-known among the men and has actually been notified in certain departments.

E. B. RAILWAYMEN'S SYMPATHY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The Bengal Nagpur Railwaymen's strike continues. It is at present confined to Khargapur district, which is a junction station of considerable importance. The East Indian Railway hands of Locomotive and Traffic Departments have communicated with Allahabad men, and are awaiting their opinion in anticipation of going on strike. The Eastern Bengal Railwaymen, through the Secretary of the Sealdah Branch of the Railway Workmen's Association have sent a telegraphic message to the Viceroy and the President, Railway Board, to the effect that unless the Bengal Nagpur Railwaymen's demands are met the Eastern Bengal Railwaymen would go on strike.

B. N. RAILWAY STRIKERS GET CONCESSIONS.

DRAMATIC END OF STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The strike of the Bengal Nagpur Railway employees, in Khargapur District, came to an early end last night a 11-35 p.m. At a largely-attended meeting of the Railway Workmen's Association, Khargapur Branch, held there, yesterday, eveing, a deputation of seven representatives of the strikers was appointed to represent the men's case to the Agent, who had arrived at Khargapur by a special train Mr. A. C. Carr, Ag. Agent, had a long interview with the deputation, and the following agreement was arrived at: Firstly, a deputation of the railway employees is to wait on the Agent soon, to raise the question of a general increase of pay and other grievances; secondly, the demand for removal of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Mr. A. R. Hill, and the Foreman, Mr. W. Horn, was withdrawn; thirdly, the transfer of Mr. C. F. Woodhouse from Khargapur was cancelled as a favour and not as a demand; fourthly, the reinstatement of the Yard Foreman, Mr. Y. N. Rao Bilaspur, and Mr. E. G. Gillson, Charge-Hand, Khargapur, was promised to be duly considered by the Agent himself, the Former having been asked to proceed to Bilaspur to resume duties; fifthly the case of the goods driver who was transferred on reduction was promised the Agen's personal attention; sixthly Mr. C F. Woodhouse was authorised to interview the officers for a settlement of the disputes between them and the employees; seventhly the strikers would get pay for the period they were on strike provided they resumed duties immediated. On the deputation explafning the necessity of a rest-room for the men working in the Khargapur Electric Power House, the Agent promised to provide one shortly. The deputation returned to the meeting at 10 p.m. last night and explained the conditions which were accepted by the men. The strikers resumed duties at 11-35 p.m. and the down-Puri-passenger was the first train which left Khargapur, amidst loud cheers of the strikers, headed by Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Rao.

The workmen of the Locomotive Workshops resumed work this morning and the works went on as usual from 6-30 this morning.

A WELL-CALCULATED STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The men of the Oriental Gas Company, who went on strike on Thursday, were still holding out last night. Yesterday made the second day of cessation of work. Calcutta was again on half rations, as far as the street lighting was concerned, and the lamps burnt with a much dimmer light last night than they did the night previous. The strikers had apparently well calculated the period to down tools, as the nights are at present dark, and the heavy clouds on Thursday night and last night shut off the light from the stars. A large police force was detailed last night to guard the Gas Company's workshops at Nareuldanga where they remained on duty all night.

CALCUTTA GAS STRIKE.

RESTRICTED STREET LIGHTING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

The strike of the workmen of the Oriental Gas Company, Calcutta continues. Mr. Snelgrove, Manager who was communicated by wire arrived in Calcutta to-day. Lighting of city to-night is restricted.

BRITISH NOTE TO THE SOVIET.

EXPOSURE OF BOLSHEVIST TACTICS

M. KRASSIN'S EVASIVE REPLY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Oct. 10.

The text of Lord Curzon's Note to the Soviet is now published. The Note which is dated October 1st points out that the Soviet has flagrantly violated the conditions under which Britain is prepared to resume trade and is still engaged in anti-British propaganda and its actions in the Caucasus, Persia, Central Asia and Afghanistan are openly and directly against Britain. The Note insists on the release of all British prisoners without further delay and concludes:—"We have given an undertaking to which we scrupulously adhere that we will not assist hostile action against the Soviet but unless by October 10th we have definite evidence that the conditions laid down as regards release of prisoners are being complied with we shall take whatever action we consider necessary to secure their release."

AN EVASIVE REPLY.

M. Krassin in his reply on behalf of the Soviet Government made the customary charges that the British Government was still assisting the enemies of Russia particularly Poland. He pointed out that a number of Russians were still detained in Egypt, Persia and other places and went on to declare that the Soviet was ready to return all British prisoners still in Russia and would offer its friendly services as regards the prisoners at Baku as it was unable to impose any instructions upon the Azerbaijan Government on the condition that the British Government released all Russian prisoners in the territory under the control of the British Government.

ITALIAN LABOUR MISSION TO RUSSIA.

REPORT CONDEMNS SOVIET GOVT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Oct. 10.

Milan. The report of the Italian Labour Mission to Russia is an impressive and significant document. Coming from men who were originally in favour of Revolution, it criticises the Bolshevists' regime and declares that peasants may be better off simply because Bolshevism on the countryside has failed to become supreme, but workmen in the towns are worse off than before the Revolution. The cities have fallen into moral and material misery.

The Government is incapable of supplying the minimum of indispensable necessities, speculation is rampant, all industrial and commercial organisation has been destroyed and the bureaucracy has increased enormously. It is useless to cherish illusions as regards exports from Russia, because all transport is disorganised. The communists number only six-hundred thousand out of a population of sixty millions, but the former are masters of the political and economic regime. The capitalist regime has been destroyed but nothing has been substituted.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The share market opened quiet, and there was very little activity displayed in any section. Coals were in small inquiry at firm rates. Jute shares were dull, and the prices ruled, in the buyers favour, without much business passing. In the miscellaneous section, there was no feature of interest beyond cotton shares, which were inclined to be dearer. The following are the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Central Kurkend 35, Sendra 30.

Jute:—Anglo-India 530, Century 9/6, Craig 11/12, Fort Gloster 1,400, Kamarhatty 1146, Kelvin prefs 106, Lansdowne 565, Lawrence 1020/8, Northbrook 108.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bridge and Bolts 11, British India Corporation 19, Calcutta Industrial Bank 8 discount, Dunbar Cotton 558, Frank Ross 12/8, Madans Theatre 12/12, Scindhia Steam Navigation 1/4 disc Tinneveley Textile 18/4.

Government securities:—Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 57/12 to 58 and small lots at Rs. 58 to 58/4. War bonds (short loans) 98 to 98/8 1925 97/12 to 98 and 1928 at 98 to 98/8 per cent.

Telegraph transfer one shilling six and half pence and Demand Bills one shilling six and five eighth pence.

ENQUIRY INTO ALLAHABAD INSPECTOR'S CONDUCT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

Mr. A. G. P. Pullan, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Benares, and B. Radhacharan, Deputy Collector, Special Commissioners, appointed by Government are enquiring, at Allahabad, into the conduct of Sardar Diwan Singh, Circle Inspector, in connection with the murder case which it is alleged the Inspector did not send it for trial but which was subsequently tried under the orders of the High Court, and the accused convicted and executed.

FORCED LABOUR.

INCIDENTS AT VICEREGAL TRIP TO BAGHI HILLS.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ZOOLAM?

AN AMERICAN'S IMPRESSIONS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Some sad features connected with the recent trip of the Viceregal Party from Simla to the Baghi Hills are brought to light by Mr. S. E. Stokes, the well-known American resident of Kotgarh, who writes as follows:—

As I propose to strongly criticise many features connected with the trip of the Viceregal Party to Baghi in the Simla Hills, justice demands a few preliminary observations.

In the first place it should be pointed out that there are distinct indications that an effort was made to make it as little burdensome to the hill people along the route as possible. A larger number of mules were taken along to carry baggage etc. so that not more than 100 coolies were required at any stage for carrying load. An officer accompanied the party to pay for milk, grass and gram used, and so far as the Viceregal Party itself is concerned, we must absolve them from any suspicion of getting these articles without payment. Also I gather from conversations with a large number of hill men in the areas affected, that the attitude of those in charge of the arrangements was on the whole less exacting and more courteous than in the past years.

In the second place I desire to make it clear that I have no doubt his Excellency himself was entirely unconscious of the loss to the people that his trip has entailed, though I do not admit this ignorance to free him and other Government officials from responsibility.

The route of the Party ran through the States of Kenuthal, Kumarsain, and Bushahar. The first and second stages were in the first of these states and the rest of the time was spent at Narkanda and Baghi in Kumarsain and Bushahar respectively. At both these places the Viceroy was, I understand, the guest of the Chief in whose State the stage was situated.

TIME CHOSEN FOR TRIP.

In spite of the precautions taken, the loss to the povertys ricken hill farmers which this visit has entailed is enormous as I shall presently show.

In these months—the most important of any in the year to the farmers of the upper hills—the rush of work is so great that every minute is of the most vital importance to them. This is the time for the autumn ploughing and of the sowing of the winter wheat and barley. The fields must be got into condition, ploughed, then sowed with the second ploughing while there is still moisture enough in the earth for the seed to germinate properly. If there is too little moisture the seed will germinate and after coming up will wither before the growth of the second blade, or be eaten away by grasshoppers. If the moisture is still less the seed will be dormant in the earth until another rain comes, and springing up when it is too late for it to make proper growth, will be destroyed by the winter snows. Consequently, after having got the summer crops in, the whole of the farmers of the upper hills wait eagerly for the rain which, coming in the early autumn, makes possible the sowing of the wheat and barley crops, and as soon as it comes they expend all their energy in getting the work completed before the moisture has evaporated. So absolutely does this take up their time that the oxen have to be grazed by moon-light and at sunrise. The other members of the family are also hard at work gathering in their supply of grass for the winter when grazing is impossible. This must be largely completed before the frosts come, as after that it does not retain its strengthening qualities. Other important duties also press upon them, which may not be enumerated here, but which render each moments at the stages where H. E. was to them.

RESULTS.

Such was the time which the Viceregal Party chose for its trip into the Hills, and the following were the results:—

Rain had fallen; the ground was in a condition to be worked and everyone was jubilant. The crops would be in and well up before winter, and there was consequently the prospect of plenty of wheat and barley in the spring. Then came the orders for the arrangements at the stages where H. E. was the stop.

Kounthal, on account of the minority of its Chief, is still under the control of a Manager appointed by Government; so the people got off more lightly than further up the line. Yet, here also one man from each house throughout the whole community along the line from Fagu to Mathiana was set to work getting grass and wood. Every one had to contribute milk, and a large number of the best cows were requisitioned and kept at the stages for the use of those connected with the expedition. At one of the stages I was informed that there were 25 and at another 18 cows, in addition to the milk which the farmers were required to furnish from their houses. One of the hill men, whom I met carrying a load of wood, told me with tears in his eyes that he had been detained for about eight days when the party was about to reach Mathiana, and expected to lose another five days in preparation for their return. "Sahib," he said, "I am the only one in my house who can plough and now my fields are lying fallow—not even the first ploughing is completed. The ground has dried up while I have been detained here, and unless by God's mercy we have another rain, it means starvation for us next spring." I asked him if he was getting any pay for his services, and he said, "No, it was *'ukar*." This question I put to at least thirty men along the route from Narkanda to Fague and was assured by all of them that though the Sahib had given [illegible] for grass, milk, etc., not a pice of the money received was coming to them. I heard also of numerous cases where the ploughing and sowing had come to a standstill.

DEMANDS ON SERVICES.

In Kamarsain the same conditions prevailed, but the demands on the time and services of the people were greater and a heavy fine was exacted from those families which would not send a man. About 300 farmers were kept away from their fields at Narkanda to ensure the comfort of the Party from Simla.

I not personally at Baghi but have made careful inquiries from people connected with the arrangements. Apparently, one man from each house in the Tahsils of Rampur and Rohru had to be present there to minister to the Viceregal Party. I gather that at this place nearly 2000 farmers were kept from their work. The report is that 100 cows of the farmers and a like number of buffaloes were stationed there during the visit. The latter of course belonging to the *Gujars* were probably being paid for, but the farmers were receiving no compensation for the time lost or articles supplied, and the complaints were deep and bitter. One ignorant farmer said to me *"Kya karen? Sarkar ka na dharm raha no daya."* The people, though too downtrodden to voice their sufferings, are still capable of bitterness.

It may be said that in all this the fault does not lie with Government but with the heads of the States in which these abuses took place I utterly deny it. It is the fault of Government and of no one else The Hill States are not enlightened States. It was quite natural, with their undeveloped sense of responsibility in such matters, that they should sacrifice their people to what they considered to be the claims of hospitality. Has not history in India justified them in thinking that the surest way to favour and advancement lies along just such lines as these? The responsibility in these protected and superintended Hill States is Government's beyond all doubt. The last word in all matters is that of the Superintendent of the Hill State and the Punjab Government. If they say they have no right to interfere to protect the people of these States from such excesses, then they have no right to draw tribute from the States, for this comes from the pockets of the people.

DUTY OF GOVT. OFFICIALS.

If Government officials say, that with so much dishonesty among petty office holders they cannot control it, my reply is that this is not true. They can control it to a great degree. If I were the Superintendent, Hill States, I could control it, if I were left on my job for a few years instead of a few months, and were allowed to do my duty to the district instead of being made the Head Mate of Simla. So could any one else who felt his responsibility and has the interests of the people at heart. The Indian Civil Service is one of the most highly paid in the world. If they cannot show such a common order of efficiency they are not worth the pay they are drawing. Also they are civil *servants*. If they are not the servants of the people, instruments of their prosperity, then they are of no use in India. The peasants of the hills do not exist to forward the ease and comfort of H. E. or any other officials high or low.

The system of *kar* and *begar* in the hills—so far as it applies to pleasure-seekers and others than officials administering the District, must go, and go at once. It is that which is responsible for the [illegible] of thousands of poor people forced to minister to the comforts and pleasures of those to whom their interest have been entrusted, at the cost of their own distress and loss.

I desire to impress upon the Government that if in this matter they do not do what they have long acknowledged to be pure justice, the way will be found to bring this evil system of Begar, for non-officials, and for officials not on duty, to an end. It will be done constitutionally and effectually and there will be little more delay.

THE UNABATED STRIKES.

(Continued from page 9.)

cars that were were running were overcrowed with passengers to suffocation point and the rear platform afforded in most cases accommodation for at least half-a-dozen men.

MEETING OF TRAMWAY WORKERS' UNION.

DEPUTATION TO MR. QUINN.

Two meetings of the Trmwaymen on strike were held on Saturday on the Maidan. Mr. Baptista was in the chair. At the first meeting it was announced that the Executive officers of the Union would go in deputation to the Traffic Manager in order to place the men's demands before him. At the second meeting the Chairman and Mr. V. M. Pawar the Secretary announced the results of the interview. It appears that Mr. Quinn informed the deputation that it was not in his power to concede the men's demands but that he would place them before the Board. After a discussion of the points raised on behalf of the men the deputation departed on the understanding that on Monday it would return to receive the reply given by the Board.

THE MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

1. Men must work every day in the week.
2. Men allowed 31 days leave a year, but no Sundays and no holidays.

Leave means only this: Men get 32 days pay for 30 days' work. If the men are absent o single day this extra pay is forfeited.

3. For every day they are absent two day's pay is forfeited.
4. Sweated wages—only 27 rupees per
5. Allowances only 25 per cent.
6. Fines eat up portion of the men's allowances.
7. No house-rent.

THE MEN'S DEMANDS.

1. One day off every week.
2. 15 days' privilege leave with full pay Holidays : leave or double pay.
3. Starting wages Rs. 32—35 plus allowances 25 per cent.

Note: the Company has offered 5 rupees instead of 1 rupee as bonus for good attendance, thus bringing up the day from Rs. 27 to Rs. 32. Men demand the same wage, i.e., Rs. 32, but rising to Rs. 35 according to age and merely ask that Rs. 5 bonus should be dropped as bonus and added to substantive pay.

4. House-rent Rs. 10 per month.

Note. The Company are going to provide quarters. Why not pay house-rent until quarters have been found?

These are the men's main demands. They are reasonable demands. A settlement should not be difficult on these terms. Why is it being delayed?

THE COMPANY'S FINANCES.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., has declared 14, 16 and 18 dividends during the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, respectively. The position of the Company is very sound having in 1918 a Reserve Fund of more than Rs. 80,00,000. The earnings of the Company in 1918 were about 14 lakhs of rupees. The net profits were Rs. 39,23,448 and about Rs. 20,00,000 were distributed amongst the ordinary shareholders.

POSTAL STRIKE.

There was no change in the Postmen's and Telegraph peons' strike.

"MEN'S DEMANDS ENTIRELY REASONABLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In to-day's "Chronicle" appears a statement that I was appointed President of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Workers' Union. I accepted the Presidentship on condition that the men abide by my advice. Upon receiving such an assurance I interviewed Mr. Quinn, the Traffic Manager. I find that the accounts that have appeared in the papers, make the men's demands extravagant and unreasonable. I would therefore earnestly request the attention of the public, to the demands as formulated by me. I believe they are reasonable and I trust it will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Board of Directors.

The demands are as follow:—

(1) Six days a week of 8½ hours per day making a total of 8½ hours. At present the men work for 8¼ hours plus one hour and more lost in getting their boxes and giving the money at the end of the day's work.

(2) That the initial pay should be from Rs. 32 to Rs. 35. The Company now offers Rs. 27 plus bonus of Rs. 5, equal to Rs. 32. The men think the bonus is illusory. If it be not illusory the Company cannot object to have it consolidated as the men demand. This would make no difference between the offer and the demand. If the bonus be not illusory the Company ought to have no hesitation in consolidating the bonus into the pay. At present a fine or absence from work entails forfeiture of the bonus! The consolidation suggested by me would infuse confidence in the men.

The range of Rs. 32—35 is for the purpose of enabling the Manager to give the higher pay for the men who are over 20 years. Workmen under 20 may begin on Rs. 32; but over 20 should get something more, up to Rs. 35 as the initial wages.

(3) An increment of Rs. 5 at the end of the first year and a further Rs. 10 at the end of the third year instead of the present Rs. 3 at the end of the second year, and a further Rs. 10 at the end of the third year The difference is that the workman gets Rs. 15 in three years instead of the present Rs. 13. The difference is Rs. 2 only.

(4) The Hindus and Moslems should get holidays as per gazetted holidays or double pay if registered to work on each holiday.

(5) Privilege leave of 15 days with full pay every year. The men get no privilege leave at all at present. Mr. Quinn has notified: "Leave on full pay increased from 24 to 31 days in each year." This is somewhat misleading. It unwittingly gives the reader an impression that if a man worked for 11 months he used to get 24 days' leave on full pay and will now get 31 days under the new orders. But in practice it really meant that if a man worked for a month he used to get pay for 32 days instead of 30 days, or used to get one month's pay if he worked 28 days. As a matter of fact he gets no leave at all. He worked every day of the week including Sundays under the inducement of getting 31 days' extra pay on working 365 days. It is not right to make a man work throughout the year without rest at least once a week and a further rest of 15—30 days as in Government offices and workshops. This change would not entail extra expenditure to the Company except to the extent of having reserve men for providing for absentees on leave with full pay for 15 days. But this rest would probably result in a reduction of absentees and would considerably do away with Mr. Quinn's complaint that "the measure of absenteeism is prodigious."

(6) House-rent of Rs. 10. The men get no house-rent at present. Some of them are accommodated in chawls or temporary huts for which the Company charges a nominal rent of annas twelve. But evidently they are so unsatisfactory that only a few avail themselves of the advantage.

(7) A Board of Arbitration consisting of one official, and one nominee of the Union to examine the complaints against the men before they are presented for cheating. They complain that at present they are prosecuted and found guilty even though they are innocent. Every legal practitioner knows that even innocent men are sent to jail by our stipendiary magistrates under the existing system. The magistrates are not infallible. In fact I fear they are very fallible when the Police, Municipality or well-known Public Companies are the complainants. At present if a passenger complains that he has paid the fare, and the conductor contends that he has not received the fare he runs the risk of prosecution and conviction. It may easily happen that an inspector who has a grudge against the conductor for not getting a *baksheish* from him or for some other reason may set up false complainants by put up passengers. Sometimes no doubt men try to cheat by pocketting the fares. But I have been travelling for over 35 years and I have never seen a conductor take a fare without issuing tickets. Much of this cause of cheating can be reduced by impressing upon passengers the importance of getting their tickets for the fares they pay. The fare is so small that I cannot conceive much scope for a conspiracy between conductors and passengers to cheat the Company.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

GAS WORKERS' STRIKE.

The management of the Gas Supplying Company announced some concessions to their men by a notice, dated the 8th instant, and they requested a deputation of the strikers to lay before them the men's views on the concessions. The supply for public lighting was not resumed till yesterday.

GENERAL MANAGER CLIMBS DOWN.

CONCESSIONS TO WORKMEN.

The Bombay Gas Company, Ltd., in a General Notice, dated October 8, announced the following "Concessions granted to workmen":—

Hours of Work:—Works and District. 8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. One hour tiffin, 12 to 1 p.m.

Saturday, 8 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. No tiffin hour.

Gas Fitters' tiffin hour, 1 to 2 p.m.

Overtime paid for time worked before or after these hours.

Only necessary work to be done on Sunday: day to and at 4 p.m.

If more than one day is lost in the week Monday to Friday, Saturday will be counted as 5½ hours; if only one day is lost, Saturday to 1-30 p.m. will count as a full day. Public holidays to be counted as Sundays.

Retort House:—I am quite prepared to discuss terms on which Stokers' hours can be reduced from 12 to 8.

Provident Fund and Gratuities:—This is to be started for all permanent men those with more than 20 years' service can remain on present pension rules with pension after 25 years or join new Provident Fund if they wish Gratuity of half month's pay will be paid on retirement or discharge (except for misconduct) for every year's service.

Privilege Leave:—14 days' leave with pay granted on completion of each full year's service.

Wages of Lamp-lighters:—I have now decided to increase wages from Rs. 22 to Rs. 26 per month with allowance Rs. 4 as before with extra pay for extra work as before.

I again ask you to send a Deputation, to whom I will explain any point you wish to know.

If you do not accept, there is nothing left but for me to engage new men to carry on the work of the Company.

(Sd.) A. R. BURCH,
General Manager and Engineer.

October 8, 1920.

POSTAL CONFUSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret to say that since the commencement of the postal peon's strike most of the letters are found flying about the roads, some lying at the entrance doors of buildings, and some in the hands of street boys at their mercy; and still the postal authorities take pride in saying that their new arrangements are becoming successful and every day they publish new columns in papers declaring their success in different localities at the cost of the public.

The patient feels the pain and not the doctor."

Most painful is the pride of the heads of the branch post offices and their subordinates, who loiter about their offices telling the people proudly that they have made arrangemen's for the delivery of letters, etc., at their proper addresses, and have stuck slips at their offices that the public should not go to their offices and disturb them, as if branch post masters and their subordinates are all great statesmen, who have to over work especially when, registrations, insurance, parcels and money orders are all suspended. Will the postal authorities therefore do what is necessary to prevent the loss of peoples' letters and instruct the heads of branches to deliver letters at the Post offices without grumblings and thus save the poor public from disappointment.—Yours, etc.

A. L. GURTOO,

146, Agripada Street,
Jacob's Circle.

THE COST OF ARBITRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please give space to the following few lines in your esteemed paper:

In your issue of 6th October on page 9, a letter forwarded by Mahatma Gandhi is published under the heading "successful arbitration" wherein the decision of a private court is given one of the party in the dispute, viz., a Muslim Trading Co. is asked to pay Rs. 2,500 for cow-protection work and the others Hindu party is asked to give Rs. 2,500 for the Khilafat movement. This all looks very nice and impressive but from the point of view the objects of the private arbitration movement, this decision sums to be rather an unhappy one. One of the objects of establishing private courts must be to cheapen justice. But it is feared that some enthusiasts will take advantage of the awkward position of disputing parties and will transform these Private Courts into places for collecting funds for religious and national concerns. In a solitary case of arbitration and under peculiar circumstances, such ways may be permissible, but when it is intended to form durable organizations for imparting justice this trend of mind is likely to be harmful to the movement. As details of the case are not published I refrain from commenting on it any further.—Yours, etc.

G. R. HINGNEKAR.

409 Sadasiv, Poona. Oct. 7.

N. B.—We think our correspondent ought to take account of the fact that the contributions on both sides were voluntary, and that the disputing parties would have had to pay much more than their amount for justice in an ordinary court. Editor, "B. C."

ART AND LIFE.

OPEN LETTERS.

I

To the Bombay Capitalist.

What is money given for? Is it given only to be hoarded or to be multiplied? Is it not rather given to beautify life, to elevate ourselves and our surroundings? And if it is so, can you say that you are doing anything worth doing, with your somehow-gotten wealth? Look at the American multi-millionaires? If they rob the public with one hand, they reward it with the other. What are galleries, what libraries what universities do they not give to their country. The cities, which have given them birth, remember them for ever, on account of their magnificent gifts to them. It is the same with the London or Paris millionaires more or less. Even the rich Calcutta landlords try to act in the grand manner. They appreciate the sentiments of a Tagore, the synthetic vision of a Bose, the delightful bizzarerie of the new School of Art, that has sprung up among them during the last fifteen years. But what are you doing? Worshipping humbly and passionately Lord Mammon of the yellow-red eyes for sixteen hours, and talking platitudes,—political and social, which would have delighted the soul of Monsieur de la Palisse, had he been alive, during the remaining eight hours of the day?

Your minds you will allow me to say, having neither height nor depth, nor breadth, do not retain anything. You pick up novel ideas and then throw them away very soon, as children do their toys. You have not the patience to construct or to continue anything until it is finished. You were once fired up with the idea of building a Peoples' Memorial Hall to be named after Mr. Jinnah. We thought that a good hall, worthy of Bombay and its citizens, worthy of India, was after all going to be built. But all of a sudden, like a flash of lightning, like a summer day-dream, the idea disappeared,—evaporated into air, into thin air! No one seems to lament its sudden death! Was it a mirage? Then, again, there was a persistent talk for some time of starting a National College in Bombay. I believe some subscriptions were promised for the purpose. But so far as I know, nothing has been done further in the matter. Do you think that 'National Education' is a subject that can be taken up and cast off in a moment? Can you not realize that upon it depends the future of your children, the future of your country? Do you want your children to be bad echoes of Europeans always? Do you want them to assimilate ideas which have no roots and can never bear flowers in this country? Why do you then delay in starting a National College, if you want them to be good Indians? Time flies. Generations spring up and flower within the twinkling of an eye. Other nations work and surpass you, because you delay, because you are asleep, because you are not serious.

Will you not bear in mind that a country becomes famous and great, only by producing high art, literature, philosophy, and science? Do you think that politicians, social reformers, and such others, who are interested in the problems of the hour, remain alive in the memories of men very long after their death? Is Greece known more by such ephemeral creatures, or by Homer, Pheidias, and Plato? How many names of contemporary Indians, have cultured Frenchmen or Americans heard of? A few only! And these few, too few names do they not shine; because of something remarkable achieved in the realm of literature, art, and science by their bearers?

Therefore, we expect you, rich people of Bombay, to encourage art and literature in this city,—by which, I do not mean portrait-painting and journalism, a love of quoting others, and of giving a *rechauffe* of other people's ideas, but doing something new, something fresh, something that reveals or expresses new and thrilling truths. Give some of your money for starting a first-class Art,—Journal here. Give money for research or innovations in the domain of music. Adorn your houses and gardens with pictures and statues of Indian life, history, any mythology executed by Indian artists. Make your drawing rooms beautiful and Oriental, instead of making them look like bad copies of European drawing-rooms. Give handsome donations for starting literary academies in the various provinces of India, and give prizes for original literary works of a high order. What is the use of going up on public platforms, and mouthing fine words, like 'Renaissance' and 'Regeneration,' if you cannot help the country with your purse? 'Patriots,' You might try to remember, "are men who work earnestly and sacrifice their comforts willingly for their mother-country.—Yours, etc.

PHAROS.

RUSSO-POLISH ARMISTICE.

A POLISH TRIUMPH.

COLLAPSE OF RED ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 9.

The reported signature of the Russo-Polish armistice, with which is associated preliminary peace, signifies a great Polish triumph. One account declares that M. Dumbski, Chairman of the Polish Delegation at Riga, has been dictating terms with almost breathless rapidity, his points, as fast as he submitted them, being accepted by the Soviet delegates headed by M. Joffe.

This bird's-eye view of the proceedings tallies with the recent reports from Moscow that the Soviet had instructed M. Joffe to accept any terms, however harsh.

It is stated that the terms include Russia's recognition of the Polish claim for substantial participation in the Russian gold reserve, although the amount is not fixed. The frontier arranged starts slightly east of Dvinski runs south to Molodetchno thence east through Baranowice, Sarny and Rovno and then south to Zbrucz. The Russians agreed to omit the references to East Galicia, White Russia and the Ukraine. The new frontier compared with the Russian proposals gives Poland an additional 150,000 square kilometres of territory populated by four and a half millions.

The armistice is for twenty-five days and may be broken at thirty-six hours' notice while it is stated that the sub-clauses of the armistice prevent the Reds from carrying out the threatened transfer of troops to crush General Wrangel.

Meanwhile, it is confirmed that the Red armies are fast collapsing and the process of self-demobilisation has set in over the whole northern front. All White Russia and the Smolensk area are being overrun with fleeing deserters.

SOVIET'S REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

NOT WILLING TO GIVE UP PROPAGANDA WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Oct. 9.

Reuter learns that the Soviet Government's reply to the British note is not wholly satisfactory. It does not give an undertaking to abstain from propaganda. It agrees to repatriate all British prisoners in Russia in exchange for the Russian prisoners in the hands of Britain, but claims that the prisoners in Baku are outside its jurisdiction. It declares its willingness to send a representative to Tiflis to urge the Azerbaijan Government to release them. It proposes that Britain should also send a representative thither. The reply is not regarded as final and it is understood that a further British note will be despatched.

BOLSHEVIKS RETREATING ON ENTIRE POLISH FRONT.

HOSTILITIES ON LITHUANIAN FRONT CEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Oct. 9.

A Polish official communiqué states that the Bolsheviks are retreating on the entire front. Hostilities on the Lithuanian front the East Prussian frontier to Monstelliszki have been ordered to cease in accordance with the League of Nations' proposals.

RELEASE OF ARRESTED PERSIAN OFFICIALS.

BOLSHEVISTS APOLOGISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Oct. 9.

The "Evening News" learns from Teheran that Moshaverel Mamelek, the Persian Envoy to the Soviet Government, reports that he has succeeded in obtaining the release of the recently arrested Persian Government officials in the Caucasus. The Bolshevists have apologised and have promised to withdraw their troops from the Caspian shores and evacuate Enzeli from which place, the Persian Government troops are under eight miles distant.

BOLSHEVIKS DEMORALISED.

FABULOUS RISE IN PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Oct.

A Sebastopol message confirms the reports of the Bolsheviks being completely demoralised. They are evacuating. Ekaterinoslav and Pavlograd and withdrawing long distances. The retreat is impeded by peasant rising.

The correspondent quotes a few ruling prices, showing that a haircut costs thousand roubles, butter is eight thousand roubles per pound and lump sugar twelve thousand. Newspapers are five-hundred roubles each and eggs are two-hundred and fifty each.

BOLSHEVIK ATTACK ON HUNCHUN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd 9-30 a.m., Oct. 9.

Tokio.—A mixed band of Russian Bolsheviks, Koreans and Chinese twice attacked the town of Hunchun near the frontier and engaged the Japanese troops. The situation is declared to be serious.

PREMIER ON IRISH POLICY.

HIS OBJECTIONS TO DOMINION HOME RULE.

A REPLY TO MR. ASQUITH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 9.

What amounts to a reply to Mr. Asquith's Home Rule suggestions for Ireland are contained in an interview with Mr. Lloyd George by Mr. Harold Spender, published in the "Lloyd George Liberal Magazine. The Premier points out that unless the Asquithian Liberals intend to give Ireland the full control of military and naval affairs, their proposal ceases to be Dominion Home Rule in the sense in which that phrase is accepted throughout the Empire and the term becomes a form of deception. As regards the feasibility of giving Ireland complete control of her own taxation, the Premier declares that giving control would amount to Ireland, being let off her share of the war debt, which would mean that the English working man might pay eight shillings per pound for tobacco, whilst the Irish working man would pay only six pence.

The Premier queried whether the British people would agree that the Irishman should have special privilege with regard to taxation resulting from the war, but if someone entitled to speak on behalf of Ireland stated that they were prepared to take a fair share of Ireland's obligations that would be a different matter. But if we were asked to give Ireland the Customs, the Excise and the Income-tax and if we were to receive no guarantee of any kind in return then Britain would be placed in an impossible financial position and Ireland would become privileged country. We would still be responsible for her defence to the posterity and yet she would no longer pay scot and lot. We cannot cut the painter. The Dominion policy, as now put forward, would leave us in a terrible position.

The Premier points out that under a liberal policy, Ulster would have to be most seriously coerced. He did not believe that the Liberals really imagined they could carry Dominion Home Rule even if they had the majority in the House of Commons.

MORE IRISH OUTRAGES.

SEAMEN AND FIREMEN STRIKE WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 9.

A lieutenant stationed at an aerodrome near Dublin has been shot dead in the aerodrome grounds. Captain Collis, Pensions Official, and Mr. MacLean who were kidnapped a fortnight ago, have been returned to their hotel at Lisdoonyarna. They were not injured.

The strike of seamen and firemen has created a complete deadlock in the port of Dublin since the 4th. The strike began among the men working for the Irish Steam Packet Company who demanded increased wages and rapidly spread. Ten thousand men are likely to be involved. The employers and the workers regard the situation as serious. Two thousand cattle, ten thousand sheep and great quantities of foodstuffs are causing congestion in the port.

IRISH RAILWAYS' PROBLEM.

PROBABLE STOPPAGE OF SUBSIDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Oct. 10.

Government are seriously considering the Irish Railways' problem, arising from the men's refusal during the past three months to handle troops, police and munitions. Railways are still controlled by the State same as in England and the withdrawal of the subsidy is declared possible This would create an acute situation throughout the country. Recently many important branch lines closed while yesterday a train from Londonderry was cancelled owing to the refusal of the firemen and guard to work, while six armed men occupied a carriage. It is pointed out that a situation in which Government is not allowed to use railways which it subsidises for its most vital purposes cannot continue.

GEN. WRANGEL'S APPEAL TO UKRAINIA.

ANXIETY IN ANTI-BOLSHEVIK CIRCLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Oct. 10.

According to a telegram from Warsaw it is announced that General Wrangel has called upon Ukrainian bankers and others connected with the Denikin regime for help. The report has occasioned anxiety in anti-Bolshevik Russian circles who favour the independence of Ukraine. Petlura has sent a protest to General Wrangel.

ADJUSTING FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

GOVT. OF INDIA WANTS WHOLE INCOME-TAX.

JT. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS 25 P. C. TO PROVINCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Oct. 9.

A White Paper is published giving the views of the Government of India, the local Governments and various non-official bodies in India on the scheme for adjustment of financial relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments, recommended by the Meston Comittee and modified by the Joint Committee.

In a covering letter to Mr. Montagu, dated June 24th, the Government of India expresses the opinion that the estimated deficit in the budget of the central authority to be made good by allocations from provincial revenues, namely, six crores of rupees may prove dangerously low. It is pointed out that this estimate was designed to enable the provinces to start under the Reform Scheme in as favourable a financial position as possible. While accepting "considerable sacrifice" arising from the Committee's plan for general stamps to be converted from the provincial head of revenue, the Government of India emphatically resists the proposals for a division of income-tax receipts which, it says, must remain "unequivocally an all-India course of revenue."

It is noteworthy in this connection that the Joint Committee have since recommended 25 per cent. provincial share in the income-tax and super-tax receipts. The Government of India, while prepared to make a formal pronouncement of shaping the financial policy towards reducing and ultimately abolishing the provincial contributions, is unable to give any guarantee of the precise pace of reduction. It is pointed out that any reduction will depend firstly, on the extent to which all-India revenue can be expanded; and secondly, on the purposes to which such expanded revenues should be applied.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE.

REPORTS OF FOUR COMMITTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m. Oct. 10.

Brussels.—Reports of the four Committees of the International Financial Conference, dealing with international trade, international credits, currency and exchange and public finance, have been presented to the Conference which has adopted them unanimously. The reports overlap considerably but the most important, that of the currency and exchange, declines to recommend stabilisation of the value of gold. It doubts whether any such attempt would succeed and considers that neither the international currency nor the international unit of account would serve any useful purpose, and regards the artificial control of exchange operations as futile. Other reports strongly emphasise the necessity of all Governments restricting expenditure to the limits of revenue and imposing taxation to meet the deficits. A plan is also devised to enable the States to facilitate the obtaining of commercial credits by their nationals.

SILVER FROM INDIA TO CHINA.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 10.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—It is rumoured that there have been sales of bar silver from India to China, which is now in a remarkable position of sustaining the world's silver market, less for y-five million ounces, which may be absorbed yearly under the Pittman Act.

In view of the continuance of the dis rust of notes in the interior in Asia it may be taken for granted that China is for a while in a position to import more silvern than in the past, perhaps even fifty or six y million ounces yearly. It is stated that Chinese imports of silver, from January 1s' to August 31st, amounted to nearly fifty two million ounces.

MR. MONTAGU INDISPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12.35 p.m., Oct. 9.

Mr. Montagu is slightly indisposed and it is not expected that he will be able to return to the India Office for fortnight.

GEN. BIRDWOOD LEAVES FOR INDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12.35 p.m., Oct. 9.

General Sir William Birdwood is leaving for India this morning.

RELIEF FOR SAMAWAH.

ARABS DISTROYING KUFA-NEIJEF LINE.

ATTAKC ON BRITISH REAR GUARD.

INSURGENTS DISPERSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 9.

A War Office communiqué states:—Our relief column moving on Samawah has reached the Darraji station, twenty-eight miles from the town. The reconnoitring aeroplanes observed the "All Well" signals from the Kufa garrison, but the Arabs are destroying the Kufa-Nejef line. The rear-guard of the column marching to Sellah from Bagdad was attacked at Mahmudiyeh, which is nineteen miles south of Bagdad by the insurgents who were dispersed by an armoured train.

RELIEF COLUMN TO SAMARAH.

STRONG OPPOSITION OVERCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Oct. 10.

Bagdad.—Sir Percy Cox's arrival in Bagdad has been postponed until Monday 11th.

The relief column to Samaram is moving north with only slight opposition. A column moving south from Hillah on the 7th encountered strong opposition. A force of insurgents estimated at three thousand occupied a position about three miles south-east of Hillah on both banks of the river. After 3½ hours of fighting they were turned out of this position by Royal Irish Rifles, Sikhs and Rajputs. Elsewhere all is quiet.

TRIBAL SITUATION.

REPORTED SUBMISSION OF LARGE NUMBERS OF TRIBES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 9.

A further Mesopotamian communiqué dealing with the tribal situation reports submission of large numbers of tribes in the Middle Euphrates, Upper Euphrates and Shatt-el-Adhaim districts.

THE ARMENIAN SITUATION.

SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF THE TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 9.

A Constantinople message to "The Times" says that the situation on the Armenian border is unquestionably serious. The Turks have captured Serykamish and Soghanli and the Armenians are being simultaneously attacked on the eastern border with a view to stopping reinforcements going to the west.

A Nationalist communiqué from Trebizond declares that the march on Batum has been abandoned and that the troops consisting of Turkish regulars, who are advancing in three columns, intend "to wipe out Armenia within a month so as to open the road to Azerbaijan." The Armenians have protested to President Wilson and also it is believed to the Entente.

SHESHUAN—THE HOLY CITY

ITS SECRETS ABOUT TO BE REVEALED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Oct. 10.

The secrets of Sheshuan the holy city of Spanish Morocco are likely to be soon disclosed, for Spanish troops have arrived within a few miles of the city. It is a mystery city where the white man has never trod.

A SHOCKING MOTOR ACCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Oct.

Brussels.—A shocking street accident occurred yesterday when two Englishwomen, wives of delegates attending the International Financial Conference were knocked down by a motorcar furiously driven. At the time of the accident the husbands were attending an official reception. One of the ladies was killed outright and the other is in a critical state. Names are not yet forthcoming.

SIR DORAB TATA'S GIFT OF £25.000.

FOR CAMBRIDGE ENGINEERING SCHOOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12.35 p.m., Oct. 9.

Sir Dorabji Tata has offered to contribute £25,000 sterling towards the reconstruction scheme for the Chambridge University Engineering School.

SEIZURES OF LAND IN SICILY.

LAND TENURE SYSTEM TRANSFORMED.

MOVEMENT PURELY ECONOMIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 9.

A telegram from Milan says that seizures of land in Sicily continue. They are aimed at the direct cultivation of land without intermediaries, but workers will guarantee to landlords rents fixed by Commissions comprising peasants, ladlords, experts and consumers. The seizures are evoking great enthusiasm and generally meet with no opposition. In the province of Trapani fifteen thousand acres have already been seized. The movement is economic and not likely to cause of conflict though it is likely to lead to a complete transformation of the land tenure in the whole island.

REPARATIONS DUE TO FRANCE.

TO BE SETTLED BY DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Oct. 9.

A telegram from Paris states that the Government have decided to settle the questions of reparations due to France under the Peace Treaty by direct negotiations with Germany, later submitting a scheme for the Allies' approval. If the plan is carried out it is believed that it will make the pending Geneva Conference unnecessary. The importance of this first act of German grace, if successful, and if the spirit is continued, cannot be over-estimated as regards its influence upon the whole financial situation. The hope is expressed in Paris that the action will bring back Germany into the community of nations. It is signalled as a personal triumph for M. Millerand upon his entry into Elysee.

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

NOT IMMEDIATELY ABOUT REPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Oct.

A message from Paris states that official reparations are confined to technical questions. Franco-German negotiations with regard to reparations are confined to technical questions with regard to exports and imports and none respecting reparations is at present envisaged.

AIRSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

TO BE SOON STARTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 10.

It is stated on reliable authority that following on the visit of the President of the Zeppelin Company to New York financing of the Airship Service between Europe and America is assured and that the first two specially built commercial Zeppelins will be ready for flight across the Atlantic, early in the New Year. They are described as air-liners capable of carrying five hundred prsons. Initial fares are expected to range from hundred to hundred and fifty sterling, but it is expected that they will later be lowered to sixty. The Zeppelin Company are of opinion that for a big-air liner with reasonable patronage fare should not much exceed the first-class steamship rate and furthermore, that a flight from London to New York should average forty-eight hours.

GERMANY TO CONSTRUCT 2 GIANT WORKSHOPS.

In this connection a Washington telegram says that the German Government through the Zeppelin Company has requested permission of the Inter-Allied Commission on Air Control in Germany to construct two giant airships for the use of international trade between the United States and Germany. The request, according to the advices received in official circles in Washington, has been temporarily refused.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN A TANKER IN NEW YORK.

TEN KILLED AND TWENTY BADLY BURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12.35 p.m., Oct. 9.

New York.—A disastrous exlousion has occurred on board the Canadian tanker G. Rr. Crowe, while in the draydock Brokklyn. Ten workmen are reported killed and twenty, badly burned, were rescued by the firemen who were wearing gasmasks One man had a miraculous escape. He was blown over sixty feet and dropped uninjured on the top of a shed.

COAL SITUATION.

MR. SMILLIE ADVISES VOTE FOR OWNERS' OFFER.

YORKSHIRE MINERS AGAINST ANY DATUM LINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12.35 p.m., Oct. 9.

Mr. Smillie in a statement in Glasgow advised the miners to vote for acceptance of the owners' offer as a temporary measure and then settle down for three months in which an agreement satisfactory to the miners might be reached. Mr. Smillie's appeal is significant in view of the fact that up to the present eight important local miners' councils have recommended rejection of the owners' offer

The coal situation has grown worse owing to the Council of Yorkshire Miners' Association recommending its members by an overwhelming majority to vote against any development, as it has been confidently anticipated that Yorkshare would strongly support peace.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PREPARATIONS FOR FIRST SESSION IN PROGRESS AT GENEVA

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 9.

Great preparations are being made for the first session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in November. The work is in progress on Palais des Nations, the newly acquired headquarters of the League. Missions of 41 States now forming the League together with their staffs will number a thousand persons while fresh small States are seeking admission to the League.

LONDON'S MONOPOLY OF TEA TRADE THREATENED.

A RECORD CARGO IN DIRECT SHIP TO MANCHESTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Oct. 9.

London's monopoly of tea trade appears to be threatened by Manchester. The first direct tea ship to Manchester, namely, the Manaar, with five and a half million pounds of tea—a record consignment from the east for one account—was cleared within five working days. This is said to be better than the best pre-war performance.

GENERAL STRIKE IN PORTUGAL.

A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMEMT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 9.

Madrid.—Travellers from Portugal confirm that a general strike has broken to throughout the country. The Government representatives declare that it is a revolutionary movement. The postal, telegraph and telephone employees, naval reservists, railwaymen and dockers have all ceased work while reports from Vigo state that Lisbon Oporto and all other big towns in Portugal are involved.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF STRIKES IN PORTUGAL.

THE LEGATION'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12.35 p.m., Oct. 9.

The Portugese Legation in London states that the reports of strikes in Portugal are exaggerated. A telegram from Portugal dated October 6th merely refers to a partial railway strike on the Companhia Portuguesa. The Legation statement says that the bulk of employes are remaining at their posts many trains are running and order is undisturbed.

STABILITY OF AEROPLANES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Oct. 10.

A message from Paris states that a French airman demonstrating the safety of a perfectly balanced machine rose, flew round the aerodrome several times and landed with the joystick tied up and sealed to prevent him from using it.

FAMINE RELIEF FOR CHINA.

GOVT. ASKS FOR SANCTION OF 10 P. C OF CUSTOM DUTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., Oct. 9.

Peking.—China has asked the Diplomatic Corps to sanction ten per cent. sur-tax on the customs duties to assist the famine relief funds. The Corps have referred the matter to their respective Governments.

ILFORD BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 10.

The following is the result of the bye-election at Ilford:—

F. WISE (Coalition Unionist)	18612
J. King (Labour)	8578
Major J W H Thompson (Liberal)	6315

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THE ARKONAM RAILWAY SMASH.

DETAILS OF THE INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

Mr. H. H. Worthington Wilson of Madras Engineering Works who was a first class passengers by the ill fated train last night gave to a press representative a harrowing account of the accident. Soon after leaving Arkonam about a mile and half from the station between 10-30 and 11 p.m. when the train was travelling probably at a speed of about 30 to 35 miles, there was a sudden crash and every body in that portion of the train was thrown forward and felt the force of the tremendous impact. He and others got out of the train and found all ligghts in the back portion of it were burning, but right forward they found the first two-third class carriages in total darkness. They heard much yelling from the two-third class compartments which were in complete darkness.

HARROWING TALE OF SUFFERING.

Some of the Indian passengers from the third class carriages which were badly telescoped tried to find their way out of the wreckage. The first man he saw came out through the window with his wrist badly injured and as he forced himself through the broken glass window he cut himself and over the face. The best thing to be done was to light a fire at the sides of the smashed arriages and some two or three wood fires were started The engine was buried in the earth and when they got some light they found both the engine driver and the fireman were practically uninjured, but the first third class next to the engine had been telescoped into the second third class carriage. There were several instances where deaths must have been instantenous, but from shouts and yells they knew there were many who were in great agony. There was a particular case where a man's leg had been jemmed and he could not get out of the debris. When he ultimately got out they found that his injuries were undoubtedly serious, but the most ghastly part about it was discovery that the unfortunate man had been standing within that wreckage with one leg practically resting on his wife and child who were both dead. There was an Indian girl about three years of age whose father and mother had been killed and several people were taken out of the debris with broken limbs.

ONLY 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS INJURED.

The fourth carriage of the train was first class carriage, but strange to say there was not one first class passenger injured. All damage done was to third class carriages and the passengers injured were in the two-third class carriages next to the engine. Prior to that arrival of relief parties they tore up handkerchiefs and bits of sheeting and tried to do their best to relieve the sufferers. Unfortunately the compartment which carried all the soda and ice bottles was smashed to pieces and the only help they could give was to distribute their whisky brandy and soda which they had.

ASSAULT ON IDIAN BARRISTERS.

UNCONDITIONAL APOLOGY ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

A revision application filed by H. Ross and J. N. Ross against their conviction by Mr. Wace, First Class Magistrate Lahore for assaulting two Indian Barristers in Lawrence Gardens came on for hearing today at the High Court before Justice Chevis. The accused tendered a sincere and unconditional apology admitting the correctness of their conviction and the truth of complainants' statements and withdrawing the defence put by them in the trial court. They begged complainants to accept the apology and as proof of their sincerity promised to contribute Rs. 100 to Lady Chelmsford's Leper Asylum Fund within one month from date. The complainants Messrs. Devraj and Abdul Rashid, barristers accepted the apology and the case was accordingly withdrawn.

BACKACHE, HEADACHE AND OTHER ACHES SIMPLY MEAN IMPURITIES IN BLOOD.

OTHERWISE YOU COULDN'T HAVE SUCH TROUBLES SAYS A MEDICAL MAN. PURIFY THE BLOOD BY DRINKING A GOOD HOME-MADE MEDICINAL WATER AND SEE HOW QUICKLY THEY GO. THE FOLLOWING SIMPLE INEXPENSIVE COMPOUND WILL GIVE YOU THE ESSENTIAL CONSTITUENTS OF FAMOUS NATURAL CURATIVE MEDICINAL SPRING WATERS, AS EXACTLY ASCERTAINED BY ANALYSIS.

The best way to purify the blood quickly is by thoroughly flushing out the kidneys, liver and intestinal tract. Merely taking pills to stimulate or even irritate the liver to temporary convulsive action will not do. You must thoroughly flush out and cleanse all the filtering and eliminative organs. This will stop any absorption of poisons into the blood. Now, as regards the poisons already in the blood, there is one sure way to get at them. Simply drink an abundance of alkaline mineral water—two or three tumblerfuls a day being none too many. This, if it is very strongly alkaline, will quickly be absorbed into the blood, since that, of course, is the only way it can reach the kidneys. While in the blood the alkaline water dissolves and neutralises any uric acid or other impurities with which it comes in contact. Then it will be filtered out and expelled by the kidneys, taking with it all the impurities it has absorbed while in the blood. The effect of this process will be to relieve pain and impart strength and tone to the whole system, which has thus been flushed clear of painful, nerve-depressing and kidney-clogging impurities. The astonishing benefits are usually noticeable within a day or two. To prepare the alkaline mineral water, merely dissolve in a tumblerful of plain hot water a level teaspoonful of the refined compound known by the registered name of Alkia Saltrates, and which any chemist can supply at small cost.

ARTICLE ON INDIAN SITUATION.

ST. NIHAL SINGH'S CONTRIBUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

A cable to the "Hindu" from London states that a forceful, rank article by St. Nihar Singh appears in the "Pall Mall Gazette" on the Indian situation. The article says "British failure to right the Indian wrongs and do justice is driving Indians into Sinn Feinism. The officials implicated are still in office". He urges bold measures immediately. Freedom must be guaranteed the wings of permanent officials clipped and the British should leave the people in Muslim lands to manage their own affairs. Otherwise India will develop into bigger and more populous Ireland.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND GIRLS.

NEED FOR A HIGH SCHOOL FOF GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The cry for National Education was first raised during the agitation against the partition of Bengal and the nation officially accepted its need by bringing forward resolutions in suport of national education in the Congress. At that time Bengal tooke the lead and established some institutions for national education. It, however, neglected the girls and no special institutions for girls' education were then established there. The cry for national education is now again raised; I, therefore, beg to draw the attention of men and women who are moving in this matter, to this fact, and request them to pay their bes attention to the growth of girls' education on national lines.

The first and foremost necessity in this respect is to induce parents to give their girls not only primary education but secondary education also. Even the daughters of educated fathers are not being given good education at present. Either the carelessness of the father, or the pressure of the social surroundings in which he is placed, is responsible for this neglect. We want the mothers of the nation well educated and quite prepared to work for, and intellegently follow, the movement for our country's regeneration. We want them thoroughly imbued with the spirit of patriotism and nationalism, so that the children playing on their laps may be fully imbued with such spirit. It is hopeless to expect our girls to develop such a spirit under the present system of education. We must, therefore, have schools on national lines for girls also.

It is far more easy to persuade the father of a girl to send her to a national institution than the father of a boy. Because the boy is being educated with a view to his future career while the girl is mainly educated for the sake of learning. On this side of India, again our attention has been focussed on this question by the establishment of an Indian Women's University at Poona. It has tried to show that even without the question of non-cooperation, the university system of secondary education is not only unsuited to our girls but is educationally defective. There are two High Schools for girls already working in Gujrat and two in Maharastra independently of Government suport and Bombay University courses. It is, however, a shame to Bombay that there is not a single such institution for girls. On account of its advance in matters of social reform, the number of girls undergoing secondary training is fairly large in Bombay. It is, therefore, high time to establish an institution for the secondary education of girls in Bombay, independent of the Bombay university. It must, in the first instance, educate the girls through their own vernacular and not through the medium of a foreign languags. It must also give facilities to the girls to develop their taste in fine arts. Further it must teach domestic sciences, which may practically help them in the management of their homes and rearing up of their children. They must also be trained up to be good citizens, and lessons in patriotism must be given to them in scoools. Information about all the burning questions of their country must be an integral part of their schooling. Thus educated, we will have in a few years a band of patriotic women, who will be in the fore-front of all the movements for the up-lifting of our dear Motherland.

Our immediate duty therefore is to start a national high-school for girls, embodying the above points. Such an institution can be started even by one of the rich sons of Bombay. It is, however, advisable to form a committee to start such an institution or institutions if need be. We hope the committee for the advancement of national education or any other committee will take this matter up at an early date and take all necessary steps to start a national girls' high school from the beginning of next year.—Yours, etc.

KESHAVPRASAD C. DESAI.

113, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Several cases of Dhatura poisoning are reported in Rangoon this week usually following drinking of tea.—(A. P.)

A company has been formed, with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs, to obtain a license for supplying electric light and power to the town of Maymyo and Cantonments. The Directors include two Burmans one Armenian, two Moslems and two Indians.

The Eastern Oil Syndicate has been formed, with a capital of rupees half a lakh, in connection with Messrs. Frank Johnson Sons and Co.

An aligator nearly five feet long has been killed in Royal Lakes, Rangoon, by Sampanwallah, and will become a souvenir of the Rangoon Boat Club.

The whole of the menial staff of the Rangoon General Hospital is out on strike since Saturday morning.

Colonel His Highness Prince Amoradhat of Siam, Major J. Carruthers and Captain Lung Somgkram Bakdi arrived at Simla on October 8th and are staying at Viceregal Lodge as guest of Their Excellencies.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

In conformity with announcements made in Indian Legislative Council on 25th February and 2nd September Committee will shortly be appointed to consider and advise Government on certain matters connected with the administration of Railways in India. An announcement will be made in due course of the constitution and place of assembly of the Committee. In the meantime to enable interested parties to formulate their views it is considered desirable to publish for general information the terms of reference which have been framed in consultation with the Secretary of State for India. They are as follows :—

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(1) To consider as regards Railways owned by State relative advantages financial and administrative in the special circumstances of India, following methods of managements (a) Direct state management (b) Management through Company domiciled in England and with a Board sitting in London (c) Management through, company domiciled in India and with a board sitting in India and (d) management through a combination of (B) and (C) and advise as to policy to be adopted as and when existing contracts with several railway companies can be determined. In considering the question of the East Indian Railway, the Committee will take note of the decision of the East Indian Railway whic hwas arrived at, when the contract with the present company was extended on amended terms in 1919.

(2) To examine the functions, status and constitution of the Railway Board and the system of control exercised by the Government of India over Railway administration and to recommend such modifications if any as are necessary for the adequate disposal of the Railway business of the Government,

(3) To consider the arrangements for the financing of Railways in India and in particular the feasiblity of greater utilisation of private enterprise and capital in the construction of new lines.

(4) To report whether the present system of control by the Government of rates and fares ad machinery for deciding disputes between Railways and traders are satisfactory. If not to advise what modifications are desirable and.

(5) To make recommendations that may seem germane to the Enquiry pending the further announcement referred to in paragraph 2 of this resolution and the institution of enquiries by the Committee itself. Any expression of opinion which it may be desired to offer upon the subject matter of the Committee's investigation may be addressed to the Secretary, Railway Committee, c/o. Railwa Board Simla for communication in due course to the Committee.

MADRAS CORPORATION DISPUTE.

PRESIDENT VS. COUNCILLORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and nine other Councillors have given notice of the following resolution to the President of the Madras Corporation. "That this council requests its President Sir P. Thegaraya Chetty to withdraw the expression "Rowdyism" used by him with reference to his colleagues and resolves that portion of the debate wherein the said expression occurs be expunged from the official minutes of the Corporation proceedings.

CASE AGAINST MAULVIS.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(Associated Press.)

ROHTAK, Oct. 9.

Hearing of the cases against two Maulvis was continued yesterday. After the prosecution had closed evidence, charges were framed against both the accused under sections 134 A and 153 A I.P.C. To the questions put by the Court, Maulvi Laqoullah replied that he did not want to make any statement at present, nor would he produce any defence. What ever he had to say he would give in writing in the open court.

In answer to questions, Sufi Iqbal Ahmed said he did not want to make any statement written or oral. Nor did he want to recall prosecution witnesses for cross.examination. The cases were adjourned till October 15th.

ALL-INDIA CANTONMENT CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for holding the All-India Cantonments Conference here on Monday 18th and Tuesday 19th instant. Conference will meet on both days in the Napier Cinema Theatre. President Elect Mr. J. H. Abbott is due to arrive in Poona at noon on the 17th, and large numbers of delegates representing nearly every cantonment in India is expected to attend the Conference at which many questions of importance will come up for discussion.

ROYAL AIRFORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

A Government Communique says :— Headquarters Royal Air-Force, India, will close at Simla at noon on 23rd October and reopen at Ambala, Cantonment on 25th.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

"AN IMAGINARY REBELLION."

THE PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

Much has been written about the Punjab atrocities. But much still remains to be written before the whole truth about the wrong done to the country and its people is revealed to the world. Mr. Pearay Mohan's book ("An Imaginary Rebellion and How It Was Suppressed"—with a forward by Lala Lajpatrai") is the first effort apart from Mr. Horniman's valuable contribution to tell the tragic story of Punjab's agony in the form of a book. The book is so valuable that no student of politics, no student of history no one who has the cause of truth at heart can afford to do without it. Within the space of nearly seven hundred pages the facts of the situation in the Punjab, the official documents, the martial law judgments, the debates in the Imperial Council and the report of the appeal lodged in the Privy Council are marshalled out for those who are adicted to taking their history from the Anglo-Indian Press, their arguments from the official protagonists of Dyer and their humanity from approvals of such episodes as the Jallianwala Bagh, as well as for those who are in real earnest about the eradication of the cancer of Imperialism, which is eating into the heart of modern civilisation. After the written word as set out in this book it should not be difficult for those who indulge in thrills and voluptuous ecstasies whenever the name of Dyer is mentioned in their ears to disabuse their minds of the lies and hypocrisies which pass muster for truth and honesty with them. Nor should it be difficult for our own countrymen to make the world ring with the horror of the crimes committed against our country for these documents merely complete the story marshalled out with scrupulous care in the Congress Report. All that is needed now is that some brilliant and concise writer should put all the facts in a nutshell for the purposes of world propaganda. Men's minds have been ruined by the curse of daily journalism and their literary digestion has been so spoiled that nothing but tabloid thoughts and tabloid arguments and tabloid news, can give them nourishment without distress. The wrongs done to the Punjab are such and the suppression of our aspirations so severe that nothing but the widest publicity and the intensest propaganda will avail us to gain the sympathy of the world. This is how Lala Lajpat Rai, sums up the significance of the blight of this system: The Punjab episode 'has placed us in a position to visualise the barbaric possibilities of Imperialism run amok. Modern Indians have been so well inoculated with the serum of "benevolent despotism" as to make them forget that it is easier for a leopard to change its spots than for Imperialism to alter its true nature. Benevolent Imperialism is like a caged lion. However you may play with it so long as it is caged or under the spell of a master-tamer the moment it gets out of control it is bound to behave in conformity with its real nature. The atrocities perpetrated at Amritsar have proved that Imperialism run mad is more dangerous more destructive, more vindictive, more inhuman, than a frenzied uncontrollable mob. . . . The Indians are to day cursing Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Genl. Dyer and others, but in my humble judgment it is the system which needs cursing, if that can give any satisfaction to the persons aggrieved. The men are mere tools of circumstances. . . . The blood of the innocents calls not for vengeance but the putting forth of every iota of energy to get rid of the bureaucratic system of Government under which we have lived for the last 70 years or so. . . . But this much I may be permitted to say to my educated countrymen that the question whether they will be treated in the future as men or as beasts of burden depends in a large measure on their own conduct and behaviour. . . . Let us never forget that nations by themselves are made.'" Thus speaks the man whose modern equipment, experience and mature judgment fit him admirably for the supreme fight against militarism and economic exploitation. This is the central truth—the destruction of the system—this is the central fact—the fight against reaction by steadfast organisation on the most scientific lines. Mr. Peary Mohan's book will give us enough material to rouse the indignation of the meekest among us. Lala Lajpat Rai's foreword will tell us why.

The vision of a new world is before us. Let us not fail our country in the hour of her need.

Bureaucracy and Democracy.

"Adhikari ani Janata," a Marathi novel, by S. N. Tadpatrikar, B. A.—Published by T. N. Pangal, Girgaum, Bombay. Price, Rs. 2-12-0.

This is the 28th accession to the well known series of novels published by Mr. Pangal. It is founded on "Vingt Ans Apres," Twenty years After, one of Alexandre Dumas' most popular creation. His "Three Musketeers" has already been brought within the reach of the Marathi-reading public in the same series. The story is continued in the present volume. The lesson which it is intended to teach is that in a conflict between the people and their rulers, the former always come off victorious. Mr. Tadpatrikar's language is rich and expressive and the adaptation worthy is of the original.

Indian Criticism of European Philosophy.

"The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy," by S. Radhakrishnan, M.A., Published by Macmillan & Co., Ld.

Indian thinkers write broadly enough on the philosophy of the Upanishads and of the Gita. They understand the spirit of the original works better than Europeans, however scholarly these may be, and they do not hesitate to question the accuracy of Western interpretations. But on Western philosophy they generaly speak with some amount of diffidence. At any rate this was the case when philosophy was taught most exclusively by European professors in Indian colleges. Nowadays it is taught by any number of Indian professors and they speak with a new-born confidence. Professor Radhakrishnan of the Mysore University is one of the distinguished Indian thinkers who are quite at home in European philosophy and courageously dissect Kant and Hegel, Leibniz and Bergson, Balfour and James. His style is luminous and epigrammatic, and the best evidence of his command over the difficult and subtle problems with which he deals is supplied by the clearness and eloquence of his expositions and criticisms.

Agnosticism was not long ago supposed to be the fashion of philosophy in the West. A revival of the religious spirit is now acknowledged to be one of characteristic features of modern thought. Religion has a peculiar attraction to the Indian thinker and hence Mr. Radhakrishnan must have found a congenial task in discussing the philosophies of Lsibniz and games Ward, Bergon and William games, Eucken and Bertrand Russell, and finally vindicating his own Vedanta, in a volume of 450 pages. The object of philosphy is said to be the discovery of truth, while "the end of religion is the salvation of the soul." Nothing, however, is said about salvation in Mr. Radhakrishdan's book. The religious revival is ready to acknowledge the authority of intuition in believing in a God. But it insists on no theories about salvation. Indeed, the tendency nowadays appears to be to recommend social salvation as the object of religion. "The system of nature" says the professor, eloquently, "does not sympathise with the bliss for which we sigh. Our boundless hopes are shattered to dust and our tenderest ideals mocked by the stern indifference of nature." But he does not proceed to tell us plainly whether the bliss is attained in another world or in this. He says much in appreciation of "Ananda" or self Forgetfulness, but it is not clear whether this state of religious exaltation is merely an intuitive perception of Brahman, or is also recognised as salvation. Curiously enough, while speaking of bliss, the professor quotes Oman Khayam's stanza—

Dost thou know why wine I prize ?
He who drinks all ills defies,
And can awhile throw off the thrall
Of self, the God we worship, all.

Summing up the tendencies of the age, Mrf Radhakrishnan says that "we have to suffer an age of materialism in life, realism in art, prose in literature, and pluralism in philosophy"—and he might have added "democracy in politics." Indeed in another place he remarks how powerfully the democratic temper has influenced philosophic thought. The "plain man" insists nowadays that he must have an equal opportunity with the man of learning to understand the secrets of divine and human nature. He cannot easily grasp Idealism and Absolutism. He can better comprehend a soul distinct from God, a loving personal God, and a Finite God, who is "struggling along with man to overcome evil." The Mysore professor is frankly monistice and his book is avowedly an attempt to show that the monistic idealism of India, rather than thee pluralistic etheism of the West, affords to ths. spiritual being of man "full satisfaction, moral ae well as iutellectual." So he maintained that "th. dead mechanism of stones, the unconscious life of plants, the conscious life of animals, and the self-concious life of man are all part of the Absolute and its expression at different stages." So indeed, taught the Upanishads. Is it only a verbal synthesis, or a truth which hnman coenciousness can realise We may indeed forget self, either by adopting Omar Khayam's prescription or Pantanjali's. But to forget difference is one thing — it is forgetting all, says Omar; and to realise unity is another thing. Who can tell that fashion will not again change and admit with Confucius that "if we do not know a thing, it is knowledge to say that we do not know it ?"

INDIA'S POET-PATRIOT.

BY PROF. VASWANI.

Anglo-Indian extremists have said several silly, cruel things concerning Tagore. They could not appreciate an Indian poet who threw up the title of knighthood to be true to India. An Englishman then, the Principal of a College in this country—in a letter to me wondered why Tagore's poetry was being made so much of: When the news came that the Nobel Prize had been awarded to Tagore, the "Pioneer" sneered and pleaded that Thomas Hardy deserved it better: In Europe, however, the atmosphere in literary circles is not stifled by the political prejudices of Anglo-India; and the receptions accorded to Tagore in London, Sweden, Leyden, Utrecht, Amsterdam indicate cultured Europe's appreciation of the Indian poet and his Message. An English admirer calls him, a Prince of India in the largest, greatest sense, o seer from the Realm of Ancient Wisdom'. And the message of Tagore to the modern West is essentially the Message of Ancient Wisdom.

In his "Reminiscences", Tagore mentions with characteristic modesty that he was at one time called the 'Shelley of Bengal'. Some of his English admirers have compared him with Byron. I believe him to be greater than both,—in insight, in wisdom, in calm vision of the Beautiful. The chief thing which strikes those who meet him is his singular modesty. Compared to him, said an English lady, we all appear as savages: Returning from England with the repute of a worldfomous poet, he found multitudes waiting for him in Bombay and Calcutta, anxious to do him honour. But this page of modern India swiftly left the scenes of honour and glory; he escaped the crowds to find rest in the seclusion of Bolpore; Tagore has been nourished on the Wisdom of the East, He has said, more than once, that his inspiration has come to him "from the Upanishads and from Bengal's "Vaishnava" poets". This wisdom of the East he is interpreting in his lectures in Europe on "The Meeting of East and West" and "My Ideal of Education".

The two notes of Ancient Wisdom are, Human Solidarity and the Supremacy of Spiritual values. These Tagore emphasises when showing the weaknesses of Western civilization. Speaking to the English people he says—"When you come in contract with alien peoples with other races, your want of love of humanity becomes apparent Asia suffered thus; Africa is suffering." Again—"Think of the trend in the modern politics of Europe and America". Europe has trampled upon the vision of the Eternal and the truth of Human Fellowship. As an eminent French novelist Anatole France confessed the other day, patriotism has meant "Hatred of the other nations as much as love of your own." "Hatred", Anatole Franch says, "is growing in Europe instead of democracy"; and he makes the significant remark—"It is Europe now that is the 'sick man' of the world. And peace has not brought its balm." This peace, as I have urged o again and again, tramples upon Islam. This peace assaults the Spirit of Asia. This peace is the seed of new wars. This Peace lets loose economic imperialism upon the nations of the East. Islam saved the Soul of Europe in the Dark Ages; the Wisdom of the East may yet save the Soul of the modern West. Unfortunately, Europe's Commercalism and cult of power and pride are infecting the East, too, with their harsh materialism. And if Spiritual Idealism perish in the East, what will help the World?

Hence the necessity laid upon us to guard the cultures and civilizations of the Orient against the cruel assaults of Europe. If the ancient Nations of the East die, the life of Humanity will suffer; and we are out for National Freedom, not as brigands but as servants of Humanity. Tagore says in his "Reminiscence":—"My mind refused to respond to the cheap intoxication of the political movements of those days devoid, as they seemed, of all strength of national consciousness, with real service of the motherland". Tagore's opinion is, unfortunately, true of some 'politicals'—men who *talk* 'politics' with little knowledge of the higher national consciousness, little knowledge of India, little reverence for Humanity But Tagore's police are not of this class; his are the politics of Spiritual Humanism.

Spiritual Humanism does not exclude, it enriches, it supports national patriotism; and Anglo-Indians have been unjust to Tagore in criticising him on the ground that a poet must have nothing ti do with politics. Tagore has perceived the truth that our politics are a "spirtual pursit It will do good to Angli-Indian extremists who have attacked the poet for his frank views on the brutal Amritsar affair to remember that some of the Poets earlist are —"Strong from the West of India into Burma wherever Bengalee is spoken" (to quote from Yeats' introduction to the them, "the Sonar Bangla" (The Golden Gitanjal) are Poem of Patriotism. One of Bangle) is a wondrous utterance of a vision of the glory and valour and natural beauty of the Poet's native land. And if he will translate into English his Songs to the Motherland, the Western world will know that a poet must something to do with yearning for India, that patriotism which some of his critics regard as incompatible with 'poetry'. I believe that Tagore's Songs to the Motherland sound a new note and are a positive contribution to Literature; ond I cannot agree with an English critic of the Poet who says:—"Perhops their message would hardly come to us with power, for their feeling and atmosphere are more local and temporary".

The message of many of those poems is:—India must not lose her own soul. When we imitate the Englishman or when we abuse him, when we surrender self-respect to bureaucratic threats or favours, when we confound the politics of hate or passion with patriotism when we fear to speak the truth in the face of repression, when we hesitate to have faith in ourselves and look to others to lead us out of bondage into liberty—then we are on the way to lose India's soul. The way of non-cooperation is the way to cooperate with our higher selves, with India's Soul; it is the way of self-help, self-reliance, self-discipline, self-sacrifice. And Tagore's Poems of Patriotism sound the note again and again:—Be your own self. Be loyal to India's Soul.

Above the national is the Universal; Tagore's Poems and his book on 'Nationalism' (he regards it as his greatest book) show that the poet has beheld the beauty of the Universal. How this vision came to him is described by him in moving words thus:—

"It was morning. I was watching the sunrise in Free School Street in Calcutta. A veil was suddenly drawn and everything I saw became luminous. The whole world was one glorious music, one wonderful rhythm. The houses in the street, the men moving, children playing, all seemed part of one glorious whole—inexpressibily glorious. The vision went on for seven or eight days. Every one, even those who bored me seemed to lose their outward barrier of personality; and I was full of gladness, full of love for every tiniest thing. . . . That was one of the first things which gave me the inner vision . . . . I have felt ever since that this was my goal—to express the fulness of life, in its beauty and perfection, if only the Veil were withdrawn."

Strange enough the Vision vanished when he reached the Himalayas. To quate the Poet again:—"When I reached the Himalayas I thought I would have a fuller vision of that which I had witnessed of the glory of nature in the crowded street. But that was my great mistake. Up there the vision all departed. God the Great Giver Himself can open out the whole universe to our gaze in the narrow space of a single lane." And Rabindranath has worshipped the Vision again and again 'in the crowded street', A lover of silence and seclusion, he is a lover of life, a lover of men, of East and West. In a poem of his earlier days he sings. Man.

This world is sweet, I do not want to die.
I wish to dwell in the ever-living Life of Man.

Tagore has seen the divine beauty in the life of Man; he has felt the attraction of what he has so beautifully called 'the play of World-Life'. Therefore has he gone to many climes in East and West carrying everywhere the Song which the Eternal has set in his heart, voicing everywhere the Message of Aryadarshana. Can there be a greater gift from the All-Giver to a struggling Nation than this gift of a Patriot Poet?

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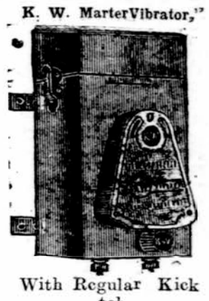

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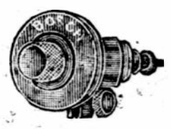

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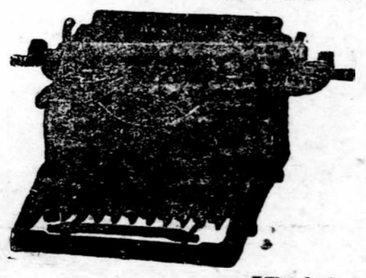

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S. A. S.

With apologies to the poet of
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The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S."

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S."

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star,

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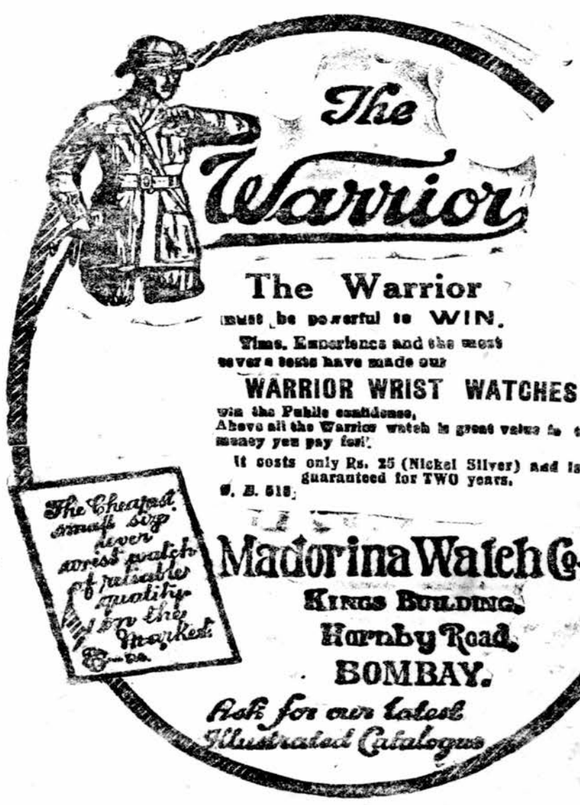
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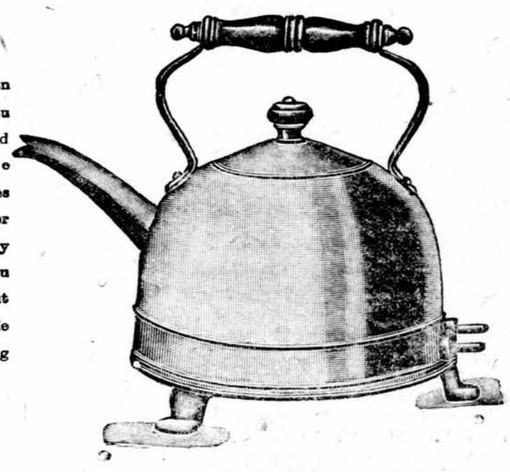

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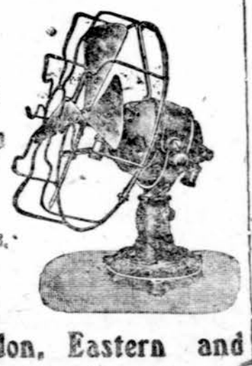

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